THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1906　英一千八百六十九年七月十七號　HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 17TH JULY, 1869.　同治己巳年六月初九日　PRICE, $24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.* GEORGE STREET, 30, *Cornhill.* GORDON & GOTCH, 121, *Holborn Hill,* E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., *4 Old Jewry,* E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—WHITE & BAUER, *San Francisco.*
CHINA:—*Swatow,* DROWN & Co. *Amoy,* GILES & Co. *Foochow,* THOMPSON & Co. *Shanghai,* BIELFELD & KELLY. *Manila,* C. KARUTH & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible] July 17, *Venus,* Amer. steamer, 1000, Crowal, Shanghai, July 13, General.—AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
July 17, *Cornelia Hendrika,* Dutch bark, 582, Van Duim, Singapore, July 5, General.—BOURJAU HUEBENER & Co.

Departures.

July 17, *China,* for Shanghai.
17, *Douglas,* for East Coast.
17, *Ellen,* for Manila.
17, *Cleopatra,* for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Venus,* two cabin.
Per *Cornelia Hendrika,* 87 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The S. S. *Venus,* from Shanghai, reports this morning saw a junk S.E. 7 miles from Nine Pins, with a ship's long boat towing astern, and a whale boat on deck; several Europeans were on board the junk, which was making for Hongkong; passed close to and saw no signal of any kind from them, seemingly not in want of assistance.

The Dutch barque *Cornelia Hendrika,* Capt. Van Duim, from Singapore, reports fine weather and steady S. W. monsoon all the passage to Hongkong.

New Advertisements.

FOR SAIGON.
The first class French barque,
"*MYSORE,*"
Rose, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
Hongkong, July 17, 1869.

SUGAR DEPOT.
No. 25, Wellington Street.
THE Undersigned have this day opened the above Establishment for the sale of their, REFINED SUGAR, GOLDEN SYRUP, and molasses for ship and Family use.
For particulars as to the prices and qualities, apply at the above depot.
WAHEE, SMITH & Co.
East Point, July 16, 1869. au16

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Upper and Lower part of the HOUSE on PEDDER'S WHARF, lately occupied by
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, July 16, 1869.

TO LET.
HOUSES in Mosque Terrace (Caine Road), newly painted and in thorough repair. Water laid on.
Apply to
JOHN GERRARD.
Hongkong, July 3, 1869. tf.

TO LET.
THE very conveniently situated HOUSE, No. 1, in Caine Road, commanding a splendid view of the Harbour. It contains eight Rooms, Stabling for two Ponies, and the necessary Out-houses. Gas and Water are laid on all over the house.
For Particulars, apply to
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1869. tf.

DR. VARNUM D. COLLINS,
HOLDING a Diploma from the Philadelphia Dental College, resumes the practice of his profession at Hongkong. *Office and Residence, 59, Wyndham Street;* but patients visited at their homes if desired. All diseases of the teeth treated, and artificial work inserted on gold, silver, vulcanite and Allen's continuous gum.
Hongkong, June 14, 1869. tf.

Mrs H. S. PEEL,
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
Stanley Street, No. 6
(BEHIND MESSRS SAYLE & Co.)
Hongkong, June, 28, 1869. 28jl

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for
Grant's Trans-Mongolian Telegraphic Line,
Via KIACHTA.
Beg to state that Telegrams are always despatched once (and often twice) a week from Shanghai. Messages have been delivered in London within 18 days from date they left Shanghai, and therefore time could be saved by people patronizing the above line.
FESEFELD & Co.
Hongkong, July 7, 1869. aug7

PEARCE AND VINEY,
(*Late of Greville's Telegram Company.*)
39 WILLIAM STREET, MELBOURNE,
TELEGRAPHIC, REPORTING, AND GENERAL AGENTS.
AGENCIES IN ALL THE COLONIES,
At Galle, London, New York, &c.

New Advertisements.

WILL be published in Calcutta about the 10th August 1869.
THE INDIAN ECONOMIST AND STATISTICAL REPORTER.
A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL INQUIRIES CONCERNING INDIA.
Edited by
ROBERT KNIGHT (Times of India),
FELLOW OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY, *London.*

SUBSCRIPTION—24 R a year in advance; [illegible]
Intending Subscribers will be good enough to send their names direct to MR. KNIGHT, *Bombay.*

MR. KNIGHT'S retirement from the Daily Press of India will set him free on the 1st July next to establish a journal devoted exclusively to those economic and statistical inquiries which have been pursued by him for many years past in the columns of the *Times of India.* The *Indian Economist* will at the outset be published on the 1st of every month, and will be devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of economic questions concerning India. The *Statistical Reporter,* which will appear as a supplement to each number, with separate paging and index, will gather together such statistics as exist or are to be got concerning the agriculture and resources of the provinces, and the commerce, population, revenues, debt, and public works of the empire, and will present them in the simplest and most useful form the Editor can devise.

It is hoped that the publication of this journal will give a new impetus to statistical inquiries in India, and be the means of spreading exact information upon questions on which Indian publicists and statesmen are now constantly at fault from the want of it. The most manifest defect probably in our administrative system is the fact that there is not a district in the empire the exact position and resources of which are known to us. The very first condition of successful administration is thus wanting. In Orissa the other day, a narrow export of 30,000 Tons of rice from a province containing 3,000,000 of people growing nothing but rice, was held to be conclusive proof that large food reserves existed in the province, while a very brief statistical inquiry would have shown that so narrow an export in face of the high prices that had been ruling for years, proved that the province was normally treading on the verge of famine.

There are no satisfactory statistics at present in India upon any subject but its trade, while such as do exist are buried in the recesses of the Secretariats, or in the Appendices to Parliamentary Returns, out of reach of the public. Long familiarity with the kind of information wanted, the sources from which it is to be obtained, and the shape in which it requires to be presented, furnishes the Editor, as he himself believes, with special qualifications for the task he has undertaken. He proposes to meet a want which he has felt keenly himself, and believes that his new journal will be found to be indispensable by every merchant, journalist, and civilian in the country with a very few months of its publication.

In the *Times of India* he has dealt for many years imperfectly with the great questions to which the *Indian Economist* will now be specially devoted. Imperial and local taxation, the Indian debt, currency reforms, weights and measures, the land settlements of the country, our financial relations with England, railway extension and public works, banking, commerce, and exchange, and the course of the Legislature and of the Executive Governments thereon will form the leading subjects of discussion in the new Journal. The Editor trusts he may rely upon the co-operation of the Services to make his new journal what he proposes it should become. He does not intend it to be a mere newspaper, but an authority upon questions affecting the material well-being of the country; and he will gladly receive suggestions for the improvement of his plans, and offers of assistance in the execution of them from any part of India. He will be glad also to know early the number of subscribers to the journal upon which he may count at the outset. The journal will probably become a weekly paper eventually.

Bombay, May 1869.
Publishers.—Messrs WYMAN BROTHERS, Calcutta.
Agents.—The MADRAS TIMES, Madras.
Mr GEORGE STREET, London.

FRENCH VEGETABLES.
JUST arrived per French ship *St. Germaine:*—
PETITS POIS.
ARTICHAUDS.
CAULIFLOWERS.
BRUSSELLS SPROUTS.
ASPARAGUS.
CELERY IN JUS.
CARROTS.
BEET ROOT.
FRENCH BEANS.
CHAMPIGNON.
JULIENNE SOUP.
FLAGEOLETS.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1869. au12

JOAO DA ROZA,
BARBER AND HAIR-CUTTER,
Wellington Street, No. 37.
Does all kind of Barber Business for very moderate prices, and also has a Machine Head-cleaner.
Hongkong, June 21, 1869. jul21

New Advertisements.

CHARCOAL BISCUITS.
PRICE 15c. PER lb.
Baked fresh every week.
THESE BISCUITS are made from the celebrated Dr. BELLOC'S best refined Charcoal and are highly recommended by the Faculty for Persons suffering from Indigestion.
Apply at the Office of the
WANCHI STEAM BAKERY.
Hongkong, July 15, 1869. aug15

FOR SALE.
Ex *Ste. Germaine* and *Carmarthenshire.*
CHAMPAGNE, Max. Sutaine Cabinet, Bouzy and Eug. Perrier.
And, a few cases of superior COGNAC (fine Champagne).
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, July 15, 1869. tf

Ex "*Dunmail*" and "*Carmarthenshire.*"
CUPS and SAUCERS.
Invalids' FOOD WARMERS.
CARBONATE of SODA.
Dawson's BOOTS.
Ollendorff's French and German METHODS.
French, German, Spanish, Latin, Italian and English DICTIONARIES.
Rutter's Tea and Silk TABLES.
Straw and French FELT-HATS.
COIR MATTING.
Liebig's EXTRACT of MEAT.
PICKLED TONGUES, from Sherwood and Vernez.
BAKING POWDER.
Beart's COFFEE MACHINES.
BOXING GLOVES.
Europe BOLT and WIRE ROPE.
Wynand Fockink's CURACAO.
Krug's CHAMPAGNE.
Crosse and Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES.
Bass's DRAUGHT ALE.
Veyron's CAFETIERES.
Waterlow's STATIONERY.
CHOICE PATES, TRUFFLES, CHAMPIGNONS, &c.
A 6 feet *Drawing Room* BILLIARD TABLE, with Cues, Balls, Pool Balls, Marking Board, &c., complete.
GUINNESS' in Pints and Quarts.
CHUBB'S DEED and CASH BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1869. jul19

FAW ETT & Co. are now landing, ex *Dunmail,* and other late arrivals:—
Hogsheads BASS'S ALE.
Barrels do.
Kilderkins do.
BASS'S ALE, in pints and quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in ditto.
Pale SHERRY; Old PORT.
CHAMPAGNE, in pints and quarts.
Sparkling and Still HOCK.
York HAMS and Cheddar CHEESE.
American BUTTER.
Also,
Galvanized Iron WIRE ROPE, from 1 in. to 4 in.
Galvanized Iron JIB HANKS, from 2 in. to 3½ in.
PAINTS and OILS; CANVAS and TWINE.
Preserved MEATS, SOUPS, and FISH.
OILMAN'S STORES.
Fairbank's SCALES, 2,000 and 2,500 lbs.
Enfield Converted Breechloader RIFLES with Ammunition complete.
And,
Ex "*Carmarthenshire.*"
Hennessy's BRANDY, in cases.
Hongkong, June 12, 1869. tf

FOR SALE.
RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
ZACHARIÆ & Co.
Hongkong, July 12, 1869. aug12

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
150 Cases each 4 doz. 1lb. tins California SALMON.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDINGS,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, July 16, 1869.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE.—RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Merchant, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy, filed in the Supreme Court on the *Thirteenth day of May,* 1869, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held before the Honorable John Smale, Esquire, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on *Friday, the Twentieth day of August,* 1869, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.
At this Meeting, proof of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.
Frederick Sowley Huffam, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Mr Francis Innes Hazeland is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869. aug20

New Advertisements.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.
THE Undersigned, in pursuance of the instructions of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, on Monday, the 14th June, 1869, took over charge of British interests at the Ports of Taewanfu and Takow, and entered on his duties as Acting Consul.
WM. M. COOPER.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
Taewanfu, June 15, 1869.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.
[illegible] Exequatur of the Chinese Government at Peking to his nomination as CONSUL FOR THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION AT CANTON, hereby gives notice that he has assumed the duties of this office, and that all separate German Consulates at Canton will henceforth be discontinued.
CARLOWITZ.
Canton, 7th July, 1869.

PER "MAIL."
MISS GARRETT has received, BONNETS and HATS of the latest fashion, LACE, FICHUS, MANTLES, &c., &c.
Has a large assortment of Dawson's Ladies, Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS, &c.
Gentlemen's and Boys' Straw HATS.
Also,
Glenfield STARCH and STONE BLUE.
Hongkong, July 1, 1869.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.
MISS ROSE has just received a choice assortment of Black and Colored SILKS, BAREGE, Fancy and Muslin DRESSES.
RIBBONS, Velvet and Dress TRIMMINGS in great variety.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, June 4, 1869.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 12 % per annum, or $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 12th instant, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Undersigned for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 13, 1869. aug3

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
IN accordance with the requirements of the 51st Section of "the Companies Ordinance 1865," an Extraordinary MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of July inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of confirming any Resolutions that may be passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders on the 12th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 3, 1869. july27

NEITHER Capt. JEFFREY, or the Undersigned will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew of the *North Star* from Cardiff without a written order.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. jul24

WILSON AND SALWAY,
ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND CIVIL ENGINEERS. Offices: Messrs LYALL, STILL & Co.'s late Premises.
July 5, 1869. tf

ILLUMINATIONS,
TRANSPARENCIES, TRIUMPHAL ARCHES,
And other DECORATIONS,
For the approaching visit of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
THE Undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for the above. All information in reference thereto, can be obtained from
Messrs WILSON & SALWAY.
JOHN B. HOLLAND,
Scenic Artist &c.
Hongkong, July 5, 1869. tf

NOTICE.
IN THE ESTATE OF
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, *Deceased.*
PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK, formerly of Hongkong and lately of Acton, deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, one of the Executors in the said Will named, All persons Indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay the amount of their debts forthwith. Persons having Claims against the Estate are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to the Undersigned, at the Office of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., or to HENRY C. CALDWELL, Esquire, Solicitor, on or before the 31st day of January 1870, after which date no Claims will be received or admitted.
Dated Hongkong, 9th day of July, 1869.
R. E. BAKER,
jan31 *Executor.*

New Advertisements.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
NOTICE.
SHARE No. 164 has been placed in the hands of the Directors FOR SALE. Sealed Tenders for purchase of same will be received until the 22nd instant.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869. jul22

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, *LIMITED.*
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE SECOND CALL of $100 per Share will become due at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 30th Instant, where Receipts for the payment thereof will be granted.
Interest at the rate of 12% per annum will be charged after the above date.
N. B.—The Scrip Receipts for the FIRST CALL, as well as those above referred to, will be exchanged for Share Certificates of the Company as soon as the necessary forms are received from England, due notice of which will be given to the Shareholders.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, June 14, 1869.

THE *LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS*
IS published in London for the P. & O. Co.'s and French Mails, and contains—
Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and Foreign News.
Special Correspondents' Letters from Germany, Holland, &c.
Leading Articles on the principal interests of China.
Digest of Home Opinions on China Subjects.
List of Passengers by the current and succeeding Mails.
Naval and Military News.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.
Market Reports, Shipping News, Freights, Exchanges, &c., from London and the Continent, New York, &c.
Statistics of Imports and Exports.
Supplement.
Statement of each Ship's Cargo for China and Japan, and by the P. and O. Mails.
SUBSCRIPTION—$12 *per Annum. With Export Supplement,* $14.50. *Single Copies, 50 cents.*
MORRIS & Co.,
Agents, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid Capital of One Hundred Dollars per Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the Corporation's Stock will fall due on the dates following, viz.:—

On 1st July, 1869,	$25
1st July, 1870,	25
1st Jan., 1872,	25
1st Jan., 1873,	25
	$100

Shareholders electing to pay the whole or any portion of the above Calls by anticipation will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such payments will be issued at the Head Office and Branches.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—GEO. F. HEARD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—JULIUS MENKE, Esq.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.	Hon. J. B. TAYLOR.
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq.	A. JOOST, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.	J. P. DUNCANSON, Esq.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.	RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.

And,
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
Managers.
Hongkong, . . VICTOR KRESSER, Esq. *Chief Manager.*
Shanghae, . . DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 per cent. „ „
„ 12 „ 5 per cent. „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, *Queen's Road East.*
Hongkong, January 1, 1869. tf

Shipping.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship
"*MALACCA*"
will have immediate despatch for the above port.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 14, 1869.

STEAM TO
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship
"*AZOF,*"
will leave for the above places at 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 20th inst.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
[illegible]

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
The Company's steamer
"*PHASE,*"
Captain HINSTIN, will be despatched for *Shanghai,* shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
The Company's steamer
"*DUPLEIX,*"
Capt. RAPATEL, will be dispatched for *Yokohama (direct),* shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1869.

FOR MANILA.
The steamer
"*FUNG SHUEY,*"
due on the 19th instant, will be despatched about the 22nd current.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 16, 1869. jul22

FOR FOOCHOW AND SHANGHAI.
The steam-ship
"*KWANG TUNG,*"
Captain PITMAN, will leave for the above ports, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 16, 1869. jul19

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
The Steam-ship
"*CHINA,*"
Captain E. R. WARSAW, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, on the 19th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely.
No Freight received after Noon of the 18th instant.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 P.M., day of sailing.
GEO. E. LANE,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 7, 1869. july19

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
The British steamer
"*ARRATOON APCAR,*"
Captain GARDNER, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY next, the 20th inst., at Noon.
Despatches will close at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 13, 1869. jy20

FOR NAGASAKI AND HIOGO.
The American steamer
"*NAUTILUS,*"
Capt. ROBERTS, will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1869.

FOR LONDON.
The O. S. S. Coy's Str.
"*ACHILLES,*"
RUSSELL, Master, will be despatched from *Foochow* for the above port soon after the opening of the Tea Market, calling at Hongkong, if sufficient inducement offers.
Rate of Freight as follows:
If the passage is made to Gravesend in

70 days or under,	£6.	6/ per ton 40 ft.
75 „	£6.	
80 „ „	£5. 10/	„
over 80 „	£5.	

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1869.

O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers.

INSURANCE.
IF required by shippers, at the time of making freight engagements, certificate of Insurance, against Tea or Silk, on first class English Companies, may be obtained from the undersigned, at the following rates:
47s. 6d. per cent. Shanghai and Foochow to London.
58s. 6d. per cent. Hankow to London.
Net cash, including average and cost of stamp.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Shanghai, 27th April, 1869. tf

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The A 1 British 3-masted schnr.
"*BELLA ROSE,*"
of about 6000 piculs carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 15, 1869. jul2

STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton,

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, King George's Sound, Melbourne and Sydney.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "*TRAVANCORE*," Capt. C. H. EASTLEY, with *Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo*, will leave this for the above places, on THURSDAY, the 22nd *July*, at 9 A.M.

PARCELS and CARGO will be received on board until Noon, and SPECIE until 4 P.M. on the 21st *July*.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent*.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, July 16, 1869. july22.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS of this line will be despatched as follows:—

China, July 19.
Great Republic, August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting at Yokohama with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 % upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West India and Pacific Steam-ship Company," (Limited) and the "French Transatlantic Company." And, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for the following Steam-ship Lines: Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-ship Co., New York and Bremen Steam-ship Co., and North German Lloyds.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through passengers and freight to America, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and, from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports of Mexico and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in advance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent additional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

GEO. E. LANE, *Agent*.

Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET "*CHINA*."

MAILS WILL CLOSE:—

For YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.—

Per the United States Mail Packet "*CHINA*," on MONDAY, the 19th Inst., at 2 P.M.

The Rates of Postage on Correspondence forwarded by this opportunity, which must in each case be paid in advance, are as follows, viz.:—

To Yokohama, San Francisco and the United States.

For Letters, 8 cents per half-ounce.
For each Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces, 2 cents.
For a Packet of Books, 6 cents per 4 ounces.
Book Packets must not exceed two feet in length or one foot in width or depth.

To the United Kingdom.

For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.
For each Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents.
For a Packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents per 4 ounces.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama, San Francisco and the United States must be superscribed per "*China*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed *via* San Francisco. Correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom not fully prepaid will be sent *via* Suez.

SAML. BARFF, *Acting Postmaster General*.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, July 8, 1869. july19

MAILS BY THE "*TRAVANCORE*."—The Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 21st Instant. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 21st Instant until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 22nd Instant will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.

Post-Office Notifications.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 22nd Instant.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles* or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box-Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 22nd Instant will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee*, as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 21st Instant will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps, representing "Late Fees" or "Registration Fees" should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd *January*, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st Instant.

SAML. BARFF, *For the Postmaster General*.

General Post Office, Hongkong,
July 16, 1869. jy22.

Postage on Correspondence between Hongkong and the Straits and India.

I beg to remind the Public for their own and their Correspondents' information, that the Postage to and from the above Places by Private Ships is payable at the Place of *Arrival only*.

SAML. BARFF, *for the Postmaster General*.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 28, 186

1.—On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz.— *Cents.*

For sums not exceeding £2,............12
Above £2 and not exceeding £ 5,....24
" £5 " £ 7,....42
" £7 " £10,...48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange at which Money Orders are being issued at the time of their presentation.

4.—Alphabetical Lists of over 3,700 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, shewing the Counties in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

5.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter or Payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title will be sufficient, if a firm, the usual designation of such firm, such as "Baring Brothers" will suffice; but the mere term Messrs., such as "Messrs. Rivington," or the name of a Company trading under a title which does not consist of the names of the persons composing it, such as "Carron Co." is inadmissible.

6.—The Remitter on stating that the Order is to be paid only through a Bank, to have the option of giving or withdrawing the name of the Payee; in such case, the Order will be crossed in the same way that Cheques are commonly crossed when they are intended to be paid through a Bank.

7.—When an Order is presented through a Bank, a receipt by any person will be sufficient, provided the Order be crossed with the name of the receiving Bank, and be presented by some Person known to be in the employ of such Bank.

8.—The signature of the Payee of a Money Order to be affixed to the Order in the place provided for the purpose. If the Payee be unable to write he must sign the receipt by making his mark in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who pays the Order.

9.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order be inclosed to the Postmaster of the Office in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

10.—In the event of a Money Order miscarrying or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Payee, (containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission) to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

11.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

Post-Office Notifications.

12.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected or that the amount of a Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a Lapsed Order should be renewed for payment in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the New Order.

13.—Repayment whether of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

14.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become lapsed, and a new Order (for which a second Commission, to be deducted from the amount of the Order, will be charged) will become necessary.

15.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn,—for instance, if drawn in January and not paid before the end of the following January—all claim to the Money will be forfeited, unless, under peculiar circumstances, the Post Office of the Country in which the Order was drawn think proper to allow it.

16.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster General of the Country or Colony in which the negligence occurs will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General*.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

IT is hereby notified that, under the provisions of a Treasury Warrant dated the 7th May, the Postage on a Letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted in Hongkong or at any of the Ports in China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or any of the Ports in China and Japan, and conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for each half ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General*.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

1. It is hereby notified for general information that, the Contract between the Government of Mauritius and the Union Steam-ship Company, for the Conveyance of Mails once a Month between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, having terminated, the correspondence for Mauritius will be forwarded from this Office in the Mail for Aden, from whence it will be sent to its destination by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden for Reunion and Mauritius on the 23rd of each Month.

2. No alteration has been made in the rates of Postage on correspondence addressed to Mauritius.

3. As the communication with Natal and the Cape of Good Hope is thus cut off, the correspondence for those Colonies, unless marked to be forwarded by Private Ship, will, in future, be sent in the Mails for London at the following rates of Postage, which must be paid in advance, viz:—

Upon Letters sent by way of Southampton,..... 46 cents each ½ oz.
When sent by way of Marseilles,............54 " " "
Newspaper via Southampton,.................4 " "
Newspapers via Marseilles,..........6 " "
Book Packets via Southampton,...............10 " under 4 oz., 20 cents, above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.; and 20 cents for every additional 8 oz.

Book Packets via Marseilles, 14 cents under 4 oz.; 28 cents above for and not exceeding 8 oz., and 28 cents for every additional 8 ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General*.

General Post Office, Hongkong,
9th September, 1868.

IT is hereby notified for general information that henceforward the Postage chargeable on Book and Packets of Patterns addressed to the United States of America transmitted via the United Kingdom will be as follows, viz:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 ounce,	12	cents.
Above 4 ounce and not exceeding 8 ounce,	24	"
Above 8 ounce and not exceeding 12 ounce,	36	"
Above 12 ounce and not exceeding 16 ounces,	48	"
For every additional 4 oz.,	12	"

Via MARSEILLES.

Under 4 ounce,	16	cents.
Above 4 ounce and not exceeding 8 ounce,	32	"
Above 8 ounce and not exceeding 12 ounce,	48	"
Above 12 ounce and not exceeding 16 ounce,	64	"
For every additional 4 oz.,	16	"

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory in each case.

F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General*.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 18, 1868.

Intimations.

NEW BOOK,

THE Speculations of "The Old Philosopher" LAO-TSZE.

Translated from the Chinese BY JOHN CHALMERS, A.M.

Price $1.50.

Also,

"The Origin of the Chinese" by the same author: Price $1.

Apply at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. or The London Mission House.

Hongkong, October 17, 1868.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BELATEE BUNGALOW, *Calcutta*.

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED

Chutnies and Indian Condiments. *Namely*,

Finest Bengal Club Chutney, Lucknow Chutney, Cashmere Chutney, Pindaree Chutney, Col. Skinner's C'ney, Major Gray's C'ney	Per hhd. £25. Per doz. qts. 30s. Per doz. pts. 21s	
" Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel,		20s
" Mulligatawnee Paste, " Curry Paste	Per hhd. £25; Per doz. qts. 30s; Per doz. pts. 20s	
" Curry Powder	Per lb.	4s
" Tamarind Fish, 100 slices in barrel,		20s
" Tamarind Fish Rose, " Mangoe Fish Roses	½ gal. square bottle	7s
" Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins,		11s
" Chili Vinegar	Per bottle	2s
" Cayenne Pepper	Per bottle	2s

JAMS AND JELLIES.

		2-lb. tins	1-lb. tins.
" Guava Jelly, " Tipparee Jam, " Preserved Limes, " P'erved Mangoes, " Pine Apple Jelly, " " " Pres've, " Pickled Limes, " Bael Preserve	Per dozen.	36s.	24s.
" Bengal Humps	1s. 6d per lb.		

N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of the Globe.

Payne and Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.

Terms; Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order.

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

AT THE "*CHINA MAIL*" OFFICE.

THE following SETS of the "CHINA PUNCH" can be obtained, stitched in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents per copy viz:—

	No.		Price.
11 sets complete from	11.	"	$3.50.
4 " " "	15.	"	$2.50.
4 " " "	16.	"	$2.25.

Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 11; 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 19 to 24.

C. A. SAINT.

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DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

A. OVERBURY, *Superintendent*.

Hongkong, October 29, 1868.

Published weekly,—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week; Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the climates of India and China as this fine and invigorating medicine. It is particularly adapted to the constitution of European ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the above climates will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the climates of India and China. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867. tf

Intimations.

CHINESE PILOTAGE SERVICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS WITH LOCAL RULES FOR THE

PORT OF SWATOW.

GENERAL REGULATION I.

I. Bye-Laws and Local Rules.

1.—Bye-Laws and Rules necessary for the better ordering of pilotage matters at the Ports are to be drawn up by the Harbour Master in consultation with the Consuls and Chamber of Commerce, with whom also it rests in the same way to fix the number of Pilots, tariff of charges, and define the limits of the Pilotage ground.

2.—The number of Pilots for the Port of Swatow shall be six.

3.—The Pilotage ground for the Port of Swatow shall be off Bill Islet to the lower limit of the anchorage kaschio Point.

4.—The rates of pilotage shall be as follows for all sized vessels between the limits of the Pilotage ground: steamers or sailing vessels, $2.50 per foot English measurement. To Harbour Pilot for Berthing or Unberthing, 50 cents per foot English measurement.

GENERAL REGULATION II.

II. Pilots—Individuals Eligible.

The subjects, citizens or protegés of Treaty Powers shall, equally with Natives of China, and without distinction of nationality, be eligible for appointment when vacancies occur, by the Board of Appointment, subject to the General Regulations now issued, and the Bye-Laws to be under them enforced at the several Ports respectively.

GENERAL REGULATION III.

III. Board of Appointment, how to be constructed.

The Board of Appointment shall consist of the Harbour Master as President, the or a) Senior Pilot, and two persons whose names shall be drawn by lot, by the Harbour Master, from a list prepared and published by the Harbour Master in consultation with the Consuls and Chambers of Commerce.

GENERAL REGULATION IV.

Vacancies: how to be filled up.

1.—Whenever there may be a vacancy among the Pilots, it shall be duly notified in the local prints; and eight days afterwards the Board of Appointment shall proceed to fill it up by a competitive examination.

2.—The Board may refuse to admit to the examination any one who, having once been a Licensed Pilot, has had his License withdrawn, and also any candidate who is unable to procure Consular Certificates as to Character, &c.

3.—The examination shall be public and gratuitous, and the vacancies shall be given to the most competent among the candidates without distinction of nationality, provided always the competency of the first on the list be not relative but absolute.

4.—The Consul concerned may in person, or by deputy, be present and take part in the examination of candidates.

5.—The majority of the votes of the members of the Board shall decide the admission of candidates for Pilots' Licenses, each member having one vote in the Ballot, but in the absence of the Consul concerned the Harbour Master shall have a casting vote.

GENERAL REGULATION V.

Pilots' Licenses; by whom to be issued.

1.—Pilots' Licenses shall be issued by the Commissioner of Customs in the name and on behalf of the Chinese Government; Licenses, issued to Pilots not being natives of China shall subsequently be viséd and registered at the Consulate concerned.

2.—Every Licensed Pilot shall be given a printed copy of the General Regulations and Local Rules and shall produce the same as well as his License when required.

3.—On the first of July each year every Pilot shall pay the sum of Ten Haikwan Taels for the renewal of his License.

GENERAL REGULATION VI.

Apprentice Pilots; how to be taken.

1.—It shall be allowable for each Licensed Pilot to take an apprentice, for whom he shall be responsible; on the application of Pilots, the Harbour Master will supply Apprentices with special certificates.

2.—When the circumstances of the Port appear to demand it, the Harbour Master may authorize apprentices to act temporarily and within certain limits, as Pilots; provided they have received certificates of competency from the Board of Appointment.

GENERAL REGULATION VII.

Licensed Pilots; to whom subordinated, Unlicensed Piloting, &c.

1.—Licensed Pilots may carry on their business either singly or in Companies. They must pay due respect to the wishes and instructions of the Harbour Master, under whose order and control they are placed, and who is invested with power to suspend or dismiss, subject to an appeal to the Consul concerned; when the Pilot is a Foreigner, the appeal to be lodged within three days.

2.—If guilty of any misconduct for which Consular punishment has been inflicted, or if proved to have committed any offence against Revenue Laws, the individual concerned may be suspended or dismissed by the Harbour Master, subject to an appeal to his Consul. If a Foreigner, the appeal to be lodged within three days.

3.—Any one piloting without a License, shall be subject to prosecution before his own authorities, who will deal with the offender in accordance with the Laws of his Country. Any Pilot lending his License to another will be proceeded against and dealt with in the same way, in addition to forfeiting his License.

4.—Any Commanding Officer employing an unlicensed person to pilot his vessel will be liable to be fined in the sum of One Hundred Taels by the authorities to whose jurisdiction he is amenable.

GENERAL REGULATION VIII.

Pilot Boats: Regulations to be observed.

1.—Pilot Boats shall be registered with their crews at the Harbour Master's Office, where each boat will be given a certificate and number. The words "Licensed Pilot Boat" shall, with the number, be legibly painted at the stern, and on the head of the Mainsail; and a flag, of which the upper horizontal half shall be yellow, and the lower green, shall be flown. Such registered Pilot Boats shall deposit their national papers with their Consul or the Customs; they shall be at liberty to move freely within the limits of the Port and Pilotage ground, and shall be exempt from Tonnage dues. On the requisition of the Harbour Master or his deputies, it will be obligatory on registered Pilot Boats to convey from place to place within the limits, employés belonging to either Customs or Harbour Master's Departments, with such stores as may be wanted for either Light-houses or Light-ships.

2.—Every Licensed Pilot Boat shall pay a fee of Twenty Taels for renewal of License on the first of July each year.

3.—In case of a Pilot going off in an unregistered Boat, he will be authorized to carry the Pilot Boat Flag during the time he is on board; but no Pilot is authorised to cruize in an unregistered Boat, without special permission from the Harbour Master.

4.—The owner or hirer of any unregistered Boat making use of a Pilot Flag, and not having a Licensed Pilot on board, shall be prosecuted before the authorities to whom he is amenable, or whose Flag or national Ensign he has the right to use.

5.—A registered Pilot Boat is not permitted to fly the Pilot Flag, save when there is either a Licensed Pilot or certificated Apprentice on board.

GENERAL REGULATION IX.

Flags to be exhibited on arrival.

When nearing the anchorage the Pilot shall cause to be exhibited—

A Red and White Flag (No. 3), if the vessel is from Hongkong, Japan, or any Chinese Port.

A Blue and White Flag (No. 2), if from any Foreign Port.

A Yellow and Blue (No. 10), if the vessel is in ballast.

A Red Swallow Tail (No. 5), if the vessel has gunpowder or other combustibles on board.

GENERAL REGULATION X.

Harbour Pilots: Vessels in Harbour, Berthing, &c.

1.—The duties of the Harbour Pilot, where such exists, will be to take charge of vessels at the outer limit of the anchorage, berth them in accordance with the orders received from the Harbour Master's Department, take charge of vessels shifting berth, going in and out of dock, or to and from a wharf or out of the anchorage, and to assist and report to the Harbour Master's Office all matters concerning the shipping in Port, and the conservancy of the river or harbour.

2.—In berthing vessels the Harbour Master will, as far as possible, meet the wishes of Commanding Officers and Consignees; and the entrance, working or clearance of vessels taking berths not assigned to them, shall be stopped by the Customs until the Harbour Master's orders are complied with.

3.—Vessels are to moor in accordance with orders received from the Harbour Master, and they are not to remove from the anchorage without his permission.

4.—The Harbour Pilotage Fees payable to the Harbour Master are as follows:—

Shifting a vessel's berth; taking a vessel to or from a heaving down Hulk; $10, in full.

THE "TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN," AND "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN."

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

(*From the "Straits Times," July 27, 1868.*)

Some time ago we had occasion to remark upon the progress that Literature as represented by the Press had made and was making in the East, and our attention has again been called to the subject by the receipt of a Hongkong publication which deserves some notice and which we have much pleasure in introducing to the knowledge of our readers. We allude to *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, published monthly by Mr Saint, the proprietor of the *China Mail* newspaper. This publication is well printed on good paper, and in size and shape is very like its well-known namesake or prototype at home, and is equally a mine containing very curious and useful information regarding the language, literature, history, manners and customs of the Chinese and in a less degree of the Japanese. It says a good deal for the extent and stability of the footing of Europeans in China, that such a publication as this should be established and conducted with apparently successful vigour.

The publication is altogether a very interesting one, and wishing it every success, we commend it to the attention and support of our readers.

(*From the "Friend of India," June 4, 1868.*)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the numbers for the current year of "Notes and Queries," a most deserving Anglo-Chinese monthly, edited by Mr N. B. Dennys, whose "Treaty Ports of China and Japan" are so well known. From the names attached to the "Notes" we can see that the contributors include some of the best Chinese scholars in the East. Its interest is not confined to China, and it will be of valuable assistance to all scholars, who have directed their attention towards the subject of Buddhism and its literature, and generally to all who are interested in oriental antiquities. It deserves to be better known in India.

(*From the "London Examiner," May 16, 1868.*)

This really useful volume ["Treaty Ports of China and Japan"] is intended as a guide for travellers and residents in China and Japan, and as a book of reference for mercantile men generally. It contains an account, historical and political, of all the open ports of these countries, together with Peking, Yedo, Hongkong, and Macao. It has been carefully compiled and edited by Mr N. B. Dennys; and the elaborate maps and plans, with which the work abounds, considerably enhance its value. * * *

We have thus given in outline some of the more prominent portions of the chapter devoted to Canton, as a specimen of the whole volume. Other chapters treating of Macao, Formosa, Ningpo, Shanghae, and the remainder of the treaty ports, we can only enumerate. The pages describing Peking, the capital, are so interesting, and contain so much that is new to European readers respecting its history, public buildings, and general characteristics, that we would fain transfer them to our columns. A complete and intelligible plan of the Imperial City and neighbourhood, gives us an accurate notion of the relative position of its divisions, streets, and places.

In the introductory chapter to the notices of the Treaty Ports of Japan will be found a succinct history of that Empire, together with remarks on its government, geography, and limits, which will be found particularly interesting as throwing a considerable light on a part of the world so long entirely, and still comparatively, unknown to Europeans,

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Ex "*Samuel Russell.*"
BORDEN'S Condensed MILK (Fresh).
Ex "*Chusan.*"
Prime York HAMS, Wiltshire CHEESE, Scotch SALMON, Findon HADDOCKS and LOBSTERS, in 1 lb. Tins. Also a choice variety of SOUPS in 1 lb. Tins.
Bass' ALE, in Hogsheads.
Apply to
J. F. ROSE,
Wellington Street.
Hongkong, June 25, 1869.

FOR SALE.
AN Invoice of SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER.
Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 19, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT ALE & PORTER in Hhds.
Apply to
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1869.

STEAM COALS.
For Sale from Store, or deliverable on Board.
ENGLISH—Londonderry West Hartley. Davisson's West Hartley, Straker's West Hartley.
WELSH—Blaengware Marthyr.
Apply to ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1866.

FOR SALE.
Ex Late Arrivals.
WIRE-ROPE from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 4 inches.
Best Westphalian HAMS.
Breakfast BACON in tins.
ANCHOVIES and ANCHOVY PASTE.
Table JELLIES.
Dessert RAISINS.
Dessert FIGS.
Finest Vanila, and a lot of other Oilman Stores, just received.
Also,
CLARET in hogsheads and cases.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1869. jul21

FOR SALE.
Just landed ex M. I. Str. "Imperatrice."
CLARETS: Chateau, Lafitte, Larose, Palmer, Also, St. George, St. Julien, Margaux, St. Emilion.
WHITE WINES: Haut Sauterne, Chablis.
MADEIRA, XERES, SHERRY, MUSCAT, MUSCATEL, &c., &c.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, May 3, 1869. tf

FOR SALE.
A FEW Superior RIFLES adapted for *prize shooting*, both breech and muzzle loaders, regulation bores.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, May 3, 1869. tf

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD.
Consisting of:
MOLAVES,
BANABAS,
ARANGAS,
And other descriptions.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
ENGLISH and Anglo German CONCERTINAS, HARMONIUMS, VIOLINS and VIOLIN STRINGS, FLUTES, New MUSIC, &c. &c.
Pianofortes tuned and repaired.
C. WAGNER,
Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. 1mar-70

NOTICE.
MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that he is now publishing a Series of 40 VIEWS OF HONGKONG, price \$25:—
10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12
26 do. do. 10 by 8
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from the DRAGON PROCESSION.
Hongkong, September 4, 1868. tf.

FOR SALE.
Ex S.S. "*TIGRE.*"
A FEW Bags of Mocha COFFEE, @ \$7 per bag of 28 lb.
Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL 16 to 28 oz. and Nails. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, September 15, 1868. tf

FOR SALE.
BITTER BEER in Hogsheads.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 22, 1869.

FOR SALE TO ARRIVE.
50 Bales of Fresh Californian OAT HAY.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 7, 1869.

PATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, April 9, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ's Yellow METAL, 20/28 oz. and NAILS.
Also,
Vivian's Patent Yellow METAL Keel PLATES, 12lbs. and 13lb. with NAILS.
Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, June 14, 1867.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW METAL, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivians.
JOHN BURD & Co
Hongkong, April 5, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on Queen's Road, lately occupied by Messrs SMITH KENNEDY & Co.
For further particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1867.

To arrive per steamer "Ajax" and For Sale.
A BERNAY'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMP. To pump 360,000 gallons per hour with 18 inch Suction and Delivery. Price \$1,250.
S. SPEECHLY.
Hongkong, June 8, 1869. tf

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
WITH Possession from the 1st October next, the HOUSE AND OFFICE No. 9, Gough Street, at present occupied by Messrs KIRCHNER BOGER & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, June 30, 1869. tf

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 6, West Terrace, Caine Road, newly painted and coloured throughout.
Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, *Wyndham St.*
Hongkong, June 19, 1869.

TO LET.
THAT commodious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.
Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, *Wyndham St.*
Hongkong, June 19, 1869.

TO LET.
6 HOUSES in Seymour Terrace No. 2, 6, 9, 10, 11 and 12, each containing 4 ROOMS with outhouses attached. Water and Gas laid.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1869.

TO LET.
(*With immediate possession.*)
SEVERAL Strong New GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.
For Particulars, apply to
A. McLEOD,
At Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s
Hongkong, April 26, 1869. tf

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
TWO Commodious Two-Storied Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi, (adjoining the Union Dock Company's Timber Yard) on which property, also, STORAGE can be had at moderate terms.
For particulars, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, April 26, 1868.

TO LET.
NO. 3 Pechili Terrace, with immediate Possession. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, April 16, 1869. tf.

TO LET.
ONE FLOOR of a house in Queen's Road, well situated.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 23, 1869.

CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR STREET.
A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAMBERS are now vacant, and can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street, lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON & Co.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, October 5, 1868. tf

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the RISE OF THE HILL, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON.
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

Intimations.

H. W. HOHNHOLZ & Co.,
SHIP'S COMPRADORES & GENERAL GROCERS,
No. 33, PRAYA & CENTRAL MARKET,
HONGKONG.
Are prepared to supply to Families and Commanders of Vessels all descriptions of Provisions, Groceries, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
A selected assortment of Oilman's Stores always on hand.
All orders attended to with promptitude.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869. tf

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.
Spring Gardens.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
MCDOUGALL & CO., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS, SHIPS' SMITHS, and GENERAL WORKERS.
Boilers made and repaired: for prices of New Boilers, apply at the Works, *Spring Gardens.*
Hongkong, July 1, 1869. oct1

SAIL MAKING!!
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVEN'S DUCK suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
Hongkong, April 29, 1869.

Intimations.

T. E. HAWKINS'S
HORSE REPOSITORY,
AND
HORSE-SHOEING FORGE,
DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.
Horses and Ponies carefully broken to Saddle and Harness.
Horses, Ponies, Harness, and Carriages, always on hand for sale.

MORRIS & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NEWS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.
(Late J. B. Morris, News Agent.)

L. FRICKEL & Co
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

F. A. WHEELER,
HAIR CUTTER & HAIR DRESSER,
26, *Queen's Road,*
(Opposite LANE & CRAWFORD'S.)
Hongkong, March 19, 1869. tf

FESEFELD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Next Door to "HONGKONG DISPENSARY."
Hongkong, May 1, 1869. aug1

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS)
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867. tf

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAM-BOAT PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.
Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 11, 1868. tf

NOTICE.
RENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with punctuality and despatch.
And,
Distraint WARRANTS or Rent ISSUED and EXECUTED.
Security, if required.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53, *Wyndham Street.*
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY,)
House and Ship Plumber,
Copper Smith, Zinc Worker, and Gas Fitter,
16, *Queen's Road West.*
Hongkong, May 24, 1869.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.
MONUMENTS and HEAD-STONES ERECTED, in the Best Style.
LEAD and METALLIC COFFINS, on the Shortest Notice.
Apply at
Hollywood Road, Corner of Aberdeen St.

Docks.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED
THE Company call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees and Masters of Vessels, to their Establishment at Hongkong and Whampoa, for the DOCKING and REPAIRING of Vessels of all classes.
At Hongkong the Company have the only Dock in the harbour,—a Granite Dock, solidly built, and of dimensions to admit Ships of 350 feet in length, and drawing 22 feet of water.
Attached to it there are Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers and Machinery works, and everything necessary for the Repairs of Sailing Vessels or Steamers.
The Company have also opened a Shipyard by the side of the Hongkong Dock, and are ready to contract for the construction of Steamers or Sailing Vessels of any size.
At Whampoa the Company will take Ships at reduced rates.
The Steam Tug "*LITTLE ORPHAN*" can be engaged to tow Vessels to sea, or berth them, at reasonable rates.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER.
Secretary.
Company's Office, Queen's Road, Corner of Ice House Lane.
Hongkong, April 8, 1869.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, (LIMITED)
NOTICE.
THE above Company, having recently erected at their Docking Establishment at Kowloon, FIRST CLASS MACHINERY, are prepared to furnish *Tenders* for the Manufacture and Repairing of Boilers of any size, and for the making or repairing of Steam Machinery (marine or stationary) or of Sugar crushing and Refining Machinery:—Shafting, Gearing, and every description of Factory, or Mill work undertaken.
A New Jetty is in course of completion, alongside of which Vessels drawing 18 feet of water can lay at any state of the tide; attached to the Jetty are *Shears* capable of lifting *Fifty Tons.*
ROB. S. WALKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, June 24, 1869. tf

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
THE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first-class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to,
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Incorporated 1859.
CAPITAL,—£1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
Managing Agents in China,—Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong,
Medical Referee,—J. IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods Stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864. tf

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rat
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3,... $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6,... $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
Above 6 months,...... the full annual ratee
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, . . . 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY
AND
FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809,
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.
THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.
GILMAN & Co
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached *Dwelling-Houses* removed from Town, and their Contents, . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.
Other *Dwelling-Houses* used strictly as such, and their Contents, . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their Contents, . . . 1 per cent. per annum.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 9, 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurance, viz:—
Not exceeding one month, . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months, . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months, . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Above 6 months, . the full Annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868. tf.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6,........ $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
Above 6 months,........ the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month,.. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding three months,..... $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Above 3 m'ths and not exceeding six months,..... $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
Above 6 m'ths, The full Annual Rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at the current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the World.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

NOTICE.
THEQUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6,...... $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
Above 6 months,........ the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868. tf.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be charged for *Short Period* Insurances:
One month, ... $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Three months, ... $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Six months, ... $\frac{3}{4}$ "
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to accept *Marine Risks,* and issue Policies on any first class Sailing Vessels or Steamers, on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in CHINA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, or LONDON.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, June 21 1864.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding One Month, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
Above One Month and not exceeding Three Months, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Above Three Months and not exceeding Six Months, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
Above Six Months, The full Annual Rate of 1 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having received extended limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorised to issue Policies against FIRE as follows, viz.
On any one first-class Building, or on Goods stored therein — in Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last) received authority from the Secretary of the ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY to Reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on PRIVATE RESIDENCES and on FURNITURE and EFFECTS, therein contained.
In cases of DWELLING-HOUSES removed from the Town, the rate of Premium will be *Three-quarters per Cent.* in place of *One per Cent.* per Annum as hitherto charged; and in cases of Residences, so situated, being detached or semi-detached, the rate will be further reduced to *One-half per Cent.*
The Royal's Annual Rates for FIRE INSURANCE on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows, until further notice, viz.:—
Detached and semi-detached.
Dwelling-Houses (removed from the Town) and their Contents, . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other *Dwelling-Houses* (similarly situated) and their Contents, . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
First Class *China House* and their Contents, . . . $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Other Risks as per special arrangement.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, November 9, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on BUILDINGS and GOODS, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named COMPANY are prepared to grant Policies against SEA RISKS, at currentrates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1865.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the world at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Fifteen per cent of its yearly profits* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.
Secretaries.
Hongkong, June 4, 1869. tf.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to grant Policy covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the current Rates.
RAYNAL & Co.
Macao, August 4, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Companies are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1866.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship
"NORTH STAR,"
will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 13, 1869. sep7

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Clipper-ship
"GAME COOK,"
B. F. Sherburne, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1869. tf

FOR MANILA.
The A 1 Spanish brig
"SAN LORENZO,"
Ledesma, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above port. And, to follow the above, the Span. barque CANDELARIA.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British ship
"SCAWFELL,"
Thomson, Master, will load at Whampoa for the above port at current rates, and having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869.

FOR NEW YORK.
The American ship
"NIGHTINGALE,"
Sparrow, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 8, 1869. 19au

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The ship
"SARAH MARCH,"
Capt. Morton, will have despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1869. jul22

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American-built barque
"ENRIQUE,"
Captain Orcutt, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa, and has room for a limited amount of Freight, for which apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869. tf

FOR SYDNEY.
The Dutch Barque
"CONSTANCE,"
Capt. Schroor, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 8, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To follow the "Mary."
The A 1 American Clipper-ship
"ELCANO,"
1312 Tons Register, Captain Brown, will have early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 12, 1869. jul24

FOR SINGAPORE.
The First-class French brig
"EMMA,"
Capt. Elie, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
Hongkong, May 25, 1869.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship
"MARY,"
Captain Townsend, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 27, 1869.

Notices to Consignees.

"CECILIA," from LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for *countersignature*, and to take *immediate* delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 14, 1869. jy20

P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer "CHINA," from YOKOHAMA and SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GEO. E. LANE,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 7, 1869. july19

NOTICE.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Cambodge," 2d February, 1869.
GFO 15985 1 case Chemicals.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, July 6, 1869.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business of Kinnear & Co., Foochow, will be carried on from and after this date under the style and firm of
KINNEAR, LARKEN & Co.
the partners therein being, Mr William Balfour Kinnear and Mr Thomas Lancaster Larken.
WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR.
Foochow, May 1, 1869. tf.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR Leonhard Stael has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.
HESSE & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1869. oct1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself as a General Auctioneer and Commission Agent on the Ground-Floor of the Hongkong Hotel, under the style of Guedes & Co.
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
Hongkong, June 5, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. Fritz Rapp, has been duly authorised to sign our Firm per Procuration from this date.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, June 15, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster and General Commission Agent.
C. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Mr George E. Lane, will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at this port.
GEO. F. BOWMAN.
Hongkong, March 15, 1869.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at Kobe, and Osaka, as Commission Merchant and General Agent.
HENRY LUCAS.
Hongkong, April 16, 1869. tf.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr Claus Budde to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FROM this date the Management of the Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge of Mr George E. Potts, to whom all communications should be addressed.
YEE-WO & Co.
Hongkong Hotel,
April 1, 1869. tf

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Dunmail" and "Carmarthenshire,"

GUINESS' EXTRA STOUT, in Kilderkins.
GUINESS' EXTRA STOUT, bottled by E. & S. Burke of Dublin, in quarts and pints.
BASS & Co. ALE, (especial brew), in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
BASS & Co. ALE, in quarts and pints, bottled by Cameron & Saunders.
10 tons of Hubbucks' PAINTS of every description.
Hubbucks' Pale Boiled and Raw OIL.
Hubbucks' TURPENTINE & DRIERS.
Crosse and Blackwell's OILMAN'S STORES, well assorted; Brown & Poulson's CORN-STARCH, LOAF SUGAR in $6 loaves.
YORK HAMS & CHEESE and Breakfast BACON, at
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869.

FOR SALE.

JAS. HENNESSY & Co.'s Old THREE-STAR BRANDY, at
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. tf

FOR SALE.
Ex "ANGO" and "ST. GERMAIN."

SUPERIOR Roussillion WINE, in cask. Light Bordeaux WINE, in ditto.
H. & C. Balaresque's CHATEAU LAFITTE.
H. & C. Balaresque's HAUT BRION.
" VRAY CANON.
" CHATEAU DE FRANDS.
Haute Sauterne, Barsac, d'Yquem, Chablis, Beaune, Hermitage Blanc, Coté Rotie, and other Burgundy WINES.
Every description of French Vegetables, Fruits, Preserves, Patés, Truffles, Syrups, Liqueurs, &c., &c., at
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. tf

FOR SALE.
O close Consignments.
SOUND BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARETS:—

St. Emilien	at $3.00 per dozen.
Haute Do.	at $4.00 "
Pontet Canet	at $4.50 "
Chatau Lakose	at $5.00 "

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, July 10, 1869. tf.

FOR SALE.

THE following Properties belonging to the Estate of Dent & Co.
At Hankow.—The Property at present occupied by Messrs Evans & Rainbow, consisting of a Dwelling House, with Servants' Offices and Stables and three Godowns each 150 feet by 60.
The situation of this Property outside the British concession, its river frontage of 320 feet and extensive Godown accommodation makes it one of the most valuable at Hankow especially for steam-boat purposes.
At Kiukiang.—Four Lots on the British Concession with a frontage of 232 feet on the river bund. The buildings consist of a Dwelling House, with Servants' Offices, and two Godowns 100 feet by 50 and 105 feet by 60 on the front Lots, and of a Godown 155 feet by 66 feet on the back Lot.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Trustees,
No. 7, Pedder's Hill;
or to H. P. HANSSEN,
Shanghai.
Hongkong, April 10, 1869. aug31

FOR SALE.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE, in good order, having been in use only a short time.
Apply to
MORRIS & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, July 5, 1869. au5

FOR SALE.
Ex "Chusan,"

CHAMPAGNE.
Roederer, Carte Noire.
" Blanche.
" Gladiateur.
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, July 5, 1869. tf.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE Havana CIGARS, in boxes of 50 each.
Superior CHEROOTS, in boxes of 200.
Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS. Manila CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, per "French Mail."
Meerschaum PIPES and CIGAR-HOLDERS.
BIELFELD & ZACHARIÆ.
Hongkong, June 25, 1869. jul25

EX *FALCON AND ZIBA*,
NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

LONGCLOTH SHIRTS with Linen Fronts, Gauze, Merino and Silk UNDER-SHIRTS, Linen and Paper COLLARS, White, Brown and Stripe Thread and Cotton SOCKS, NECKTIES and SCARFS, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Straw HATS, Ellwood's HELMETS, Sangster's UMBRELLAS, Masala VESTS, Trowser DUCK and DRILL, ALPACA, French MERINO and PARAMATTAS.
Ladies' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, White and Fancy Muslin and other DRESSES, Printed French CAMBRICS, Silk, Lisle Thread and Cotton HOSIERY, Silk GLOVES, Trimmed BODICES, Cambric EDGINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, HABERDASHERY, &c.
Window CURTAINS, Mosquito NETS, SHEETINGS and COUNTERPANES, Bath and Toilet TOWELS, Antimacassars and Toilet COVERS, Damask Table LINEN, Gauze and other FLANNELS, Longcloth and Irish LINENS, STATIONERY of all kinds, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, SOAPS, SPONGES, Children's PERAMBULATORS, &c., &c.
S. W. BAKER & Co.
Hongkong, April 10, 1869. tf

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

"STAG HOTEL."

THIS Establishment having been entirely Refurnished and much improved will be Reopened for Business this day.
J. Bailey Watson, in again taking charge of the above, begs to return his thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years, and trusts that, by strict attention to cleanliness and the general comfort of his patrons, to merit a continuance of their support.

Tiffin, ...at 1 o'clock p.m.
Dinner, ...at 7 " "

N.B.—Two of Harris's first class Iron BILLIARD TABLES.
J. B. WATSON.
Hongkong, June 12, 1869. tf

NOTICE.
STAG HOTEL.

Ice Cream Drinks—Ice Cream Drinks.

THE Undersigned has just landed, and has now in complete working order, one of Dows and Van Winkle's ICE CREAM SODA WATER APPARATUS.
He can now supply the Public at a moment's notice with the following Nectars: Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Lemon, Ginger, Vanilla and Sarsaparilla.
Price at the Bar, 15 cents per Glass.
J. B. WATSON.
Hongkong, June 22, 1869.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

THE Occidental Hotel having been recently improved and refurnished, is now in complete order in all its appointments.
Travellers will find the Accommodations of this well known Hotel equal to those of the best Hotels of the Eastern States and Europe.
Hongkong, April 13, 1869. oc13

HOTEL DE FRANCE
À CANTON.
Service comfortable, prix modérés.
20 Mai, 1869.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONG KONG.

"HAVE RECEIVED EX MAIL STEAMER.

A Large assortment of MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HATS, of the latest fashions.

A Choice assortment of SILK, MUSLIN, and GRENADINE, for Evening Wear.

A fine assortment of new French FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES and FEATHERS.

A large assortment of new TRIMMINGS and FRINGES in all colors.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, in white and colors, all sizes.

Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS.

Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.

Branch Establishment,
20, *Foochow Road*, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 3, 1869.

New Advertisements.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Fortnightly Market Circulars published by the Chamber, will in future be deliverable from the Office of the Undersigned from 10 a.m. of the morning preceding the steamer's departure. The Circulars are at the disposal of *non-Members*, on application to the Secretary, who will furnish particulars of cost, &c.
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

NAGASAKI PATENT SLIP.

THIS SLIP is now available for docking Ships of 1.200 Tons or under, and all work connected therewith, as also in the SHIPWRIGHTS, JOINERS, BOATBUILDERS, SPAR-MAKERS, and general, departments is under experienced European Superintendence. The SLIP has been most substantially constructed, in a perfectly land-locked and secure position, and has been pronounced by competent authority as equal to any existing works of the same kind.
Charge, for three days use of the Slip, One Dollar per ton, and all labour, material, &c., supplied on moderate terms. For further information, apply to.
GLOVER & Co.,
Managers.
Nagasaki, Japan, my21-70

NOW READY.
(AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.)
PRICE $1.00.

THE
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR MANUAL.

A Handbook of reference for the determination of Chinese Dates, during the period from 1860 to 1869; with comparative Tables of Annual and Mensual Designations, &c., &c. Compiled by William Frederick Mayers, H.M.C.S.

Author's Preface.

Most persons whose avocations or studies are connected even remotely with Chinese subjects are wont to confess the need of a convenient manual of reference for the purpose of determining dates according to either the European or the Chinese method of computation; and a system of comparison for the names attributed to years, months, and other periods is also frequently a desideratum with translators and readers of Chinese literature. The compiler of the following tables has thought, accordingly, that their publication in a convenient form may prove useful, although much yet remains to be done for the elaboration of comparative calendars, etc. that should leave nothing to be desired. With the exception of the Cyclical Table of Years, and the Table of Solar Terms, both of which were originally compiled by Dr. Morrison, and afterwards republished with improvements in Williams' *Commercial Guide*, from which (with some alteration) they are now copied, the whole of the matter assembled in the following pages is for the first time made accessible to general reference.

Published by C. A. Saint, *China Mail* Office, Hongkong.

NOTICE.

DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable rates, from English, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese or German into Chinese, or from Chinese into English. Address,
The "*China Mail*" Office,
2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

LATEST SHIPPING.

CLEARED.
Fidelitas, for Amoor River.

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.—
Per Indian Mail Packet "*ARRATOON APCAR*," on Tuesday, the 20th Instant, at 11.30 a.m.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.—
Per Indian Mail Packet "*CLAN ALPINE*," on Tuesday, the 20th Inst., at 11 a.m.
For MANILA.—
Per "*SAN LORENZO*," on Tuesday, next, the 20th Instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For FOOCHOW, and SHANGHAE.—
Per "*KWANG TUNG*," on Monday, the 19th instant, at 3.30 p.m.
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per "*AZOF*," at 12.30 on Tuesday, the 20th Instant.

It is hereby notified for general information that henceforward closed mails for the United Kindom will be made up at this Office and forwarded to London by the United States Mail Packets via San Francisco.
Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this route must be addressed via "San Francisco."
Letters, Newspapers, Books and Patterns, will be liable to the same rates of postage as those sent by the British Mail Packets viâ Southampton viz.:—
For Letters, 24 cents per half-ounce.
For each Newspaper not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 cents.
For a packet of Books or Patterns, 8 cents per 4 ounces.
The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance; correspondence not fully prepaid will be sent viâ Suez.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong February 1, 1869.

UNDER DESPATCH.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at noon.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per *Clan Alpine*, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at noon.
For Manila.—Per *San Lorenzo*, on Tuesday, next, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m.
For Foochow, and Shanghae.—Per *Kwang Tung*, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Azof*, at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

QUOTATIONS

Hongkong, 17*th July*, 1869.

OPIUM.—Patna,	New,	...	$563¾
	Old,	...	558¾
Benares,	New,	...	560
	Old,	...	
Malwa,		...	630
Persian,		...	560, nom.
COTTON.—Bombay,		...	16 a 21½
Calcutta,		...	15 a 19½

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	4/6½
Credits, 6 " ...	4/7
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 230
" Bombay, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 230
" Shanghae, 3 days' sight, Bank,	Tls. 75½
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ...	5, nom.
Sycee, ...	2.75 a 3.50
Mexicans, ...	
Gold Leaf, ...	23
Gold Bar, 98 touch, ...	22 60 a 22.80
English Sovereigns, ...	4.47
Australian Sovereigns, ...	4.47
Discount, ...	12
Gas Company Shares, ...	40
H. & W. poa Dock, Old, ...	8 p. c. disct.
H. & S. Bank Shares, Old, ...	35 p. c. dis.
Do. do. New, ...	16 "
Union Dock ...	35 p. c. dis.

Temperature.

Hongkong. 17*th July*, 1869.
(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Thermometer—9 a.m.,	Dry,	...	89
Do.	Wet,	...	83
Do. 4 p.m.,	Dry,	...	84
Do.	Wet,	...	81½
Self-registered Maximum,		...	90
Do. Min. over night,		...	83
Barometer,—9 a.m.,		...	29.983
Do. 4 p.m.,		...	29.840

RELIGIOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS IN HONGKONG.

St. John's Cathedral.—Morning, 11 o'clock—Canon Beach. Afternoon 5 o'clock—Canon Beach and Rev. J. Kyle, alternately.
Union Church.—Minister, Rev. D. B. Morris. Morning Service, 11 a.m.; Evening, 6.30 p.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral.—Wellington Street. Very Rev. T. Raimondi, P. P. Ap. In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass; at 6.30, Sermon in English by the Rev. T. Borglignoli; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass with Sermon in Portuguese; at 9.30, Last Mass. In the afternoon, at 5, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 5.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 6, Benediction.
St. Francis Xavier's Chapel.—Spring Gardens. In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the afternoon, at 5, Catechism in Chinese; at 5.30 Benediction.
Roman Catholic Reformatory, West Point.—In the morning, at 7.30, Mass. In the evening, at 6 o'clock, Sermon with Benediction.
St. Stephen's Mission Chapel.—(Service in Chinese.) Morning 10 o'clock.—Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. Afternoon 3 o'clock.—The same.
Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, on every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.
Sailor's Home.—Evening Service, at 6 p.m.—Canon Beach and Rev. J. Kyle, alternately.
Christadelphian Synagogue.—Queen's Road (East). Service at 4 p.m. every Sunday.

BIRTH.

On the 16th July, at 17, Hollywood Road, the Wife of Thos. Callis, P. & O. Stores, of a Son.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

"THEY WON'T SEE HIM."

An interesting subject of speculation is afforded by the item of news regarding Prince Alfred's reception at Peking which we published last night. There would appear to be no doubt of its authenticity, and it is withal so extremely probable that we can readily accept it as true. The refusal of "Prince Kung" to receive His Royal Highness seems at first sight unimportant, until it be recollected how great is the objection entertained by the Chinese to permitting a "barbarian" to see the Emperor. Any official interview with Prince Kung on the part of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh could only have for its object the arrangement of an interview with the young Emperor himself. To effectually prevent any such appeal, Prince Kung gives a notice which he hopes will have the effect of keeping His Royal Highness out of Peking altogether and so preventing the discussion of this much-dreaded question.

We hope that the intelligent party who now govern the politics of Great Britain towards Chinese will take note of the attitude assumed by the Chinese Government in this matter. Any Chinese official of "respectable" position may, if need be, see the Emperor. Dirty coolies, unconnected with the palace are at liberty to walk, drive, or lounge past the palace gates in Peking (which a minister may *not* do). Pin, the teacher, and his tag rag and bobtail of youthful coolies converted into English and French scholars, were, in London and other cities, admitted to audiences with Crowned heads. Mr Burlinghame's "Associated Envoys" not one of whom occupied the social position accorded to an European Colonel in the Army, have been not merely received by Crowned heads, but have been feasted and caressed while literally *lying* abroad for the benefit of their paymasters; crying peace and progress on Chinese behalf in the States and Europe when obstruction and outrage to foreigners were rampant in China itself. And yet the Government (?) whose so-called representatives have been received in a manner befitting the positions of envoys rather than those of inferior officials, or suddenly-promoted coolies, has the insolence to refuse not only the privileges invariably yielded to Ministers and Ambassadors, but the courtesy extended throughout the world to a Royal visitor!

Let us constrast the conduct of the Japanese upon the same matter. Not only will the Mikado receive his royal visitor in person with the attentions due to his rank, but he has at great expense actually sent down to Hongkong for two carriages and six horses (which have just left in charge of the proprietor of a well known horse-breaking and carriage establishment) in order to be able to accord him a more comfortable mode of progress than that in vogue amongst the Japanese. Yet the wretched little boy of sixteen with the harem of fifty odd wives and concubines, who is supposed to occupy the throne once filled by such as Kien-lung and Kang-hi, is, forsooth, too sacred to be viewed by the "barbarian eyes" of a son of the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India! We trust that this latest development of China's idea of "entering into the comity of nations," will open the eyes of those at home, whose incomprehensible gullibility has brought about the present state of affairs in this country. She scouts the idea of coming as a learner. Rather as a superior will she at times unbend to glean a little information from the European world. And this is the practical outcome of the blatant trash so freely spouted at the dinners of California and the interviews of New York. China invites us! Every lofty hill and every lowly valley longs for a shining Cross to be planted thereon! China is the Barnum of nations and flourishes on humbug. Whether we shall continue to aid her in that commendable course remains to be seen. But possibly the latest slap in the face may cause a little reflection as to the wisdom we have hitherto exhibited.

We are able to authoritatively confirm the rumour in circulation that Sir R. Alcock has fully approved the conduct of Mr Gibson in the Formosa affair, including the capture of Amping. We must however confess that we are considerably puzzled to account for the fact of the British Minister acting apparently in a manner so diametrically opposed to the published instructions of the Foreign Office. It is possible that a change has come over home policy and that subsequent despatches written in the light of fuller information at home have authorized Sir Rutherford Alcock to substitute blessing for cursing and praise for reproof? There is but one other theory tenable—that the Minister is so firmly convinced of the injustice done to Mr Gibson that he has elected to mark his personal approval in spite of the Foreign Office. Such a course would be honorable in the extreme if not very judicious. His former despatches certainly shewed that he is by no means personally indifferent to the position of his countrymen in China, and he has risen immensely in popular estimation in consequence. Still we are at a loss to account for this new development of the question.

LOCAL.

We are requested to state that, in consequence of the departure of the American, Calcutta and English Mails, the Criminal Sessions will be adjourned until Friday morning, the 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock.

The junk referred to in the *Venus'* shipping report arrived in Harbor this afternoon, and we learn that the North-German barque *Sophie & Helene* (Capt. Petschke), which left this port on the 15th for Yokohama, is a total wreck on the Tay-ching-cham Rock, near Pinghoi. It appears that she struck at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 16th (yesterday), and her officers and crew had to take to their boats shortly afterwards. When they had left the ship a short time, they were picked up by the Chinese fishing junk which has brought them safely into port. All the crew are saved, but nothing else; and the vessel had gone to pieces by the time they lost sight of the scene of the wreck.

The *New York Times* of June 3, says that if English politicians and newspapers discussed the relations between England and the United States in the temper of Mr Forster's speech, there would be less ill-feeling between the people and fewer difficulties menacing the peace of the two countries. The *Times* concludes that, although Mr Forster is not a Cabinet Minister, he is an influential parliamentary leader, and a member of the dominant party. The ground he takes is probably the same as that which will be taken by the Government when Mr Motley presents the question. At least that is the opinion of the *New York Times*. A capital article on the speech will be found in our 6th page.

A swindle of a somewhat unusual nature was attempted yesterday afternoon, fortunately with only partial success. An individual, representing his name to be J. H. Müller, entered the establishment of Messrs Falconer & Co. at tiffin time yesterday, and introduced himself as Captain Müller, late of the tea-clipper *Leopold II.*, which vessel had been unfortunately cast away on the Pratas or some other shoal. This unfortunate skipper, though in the midst of adversity, was labouring under a load of gratitude of which he could hardly relieve himself; and he suggested that the most advisable and appropriate form of showing his imperishable thanks to the Captain of the steamer (*Kwang-tung*, just at that moment anchored) for having rescued himself and crew from a watery grave, so to speak, was to make him a present of a gold watch and chain, coupled with a gold ring of the

same costly metal. This, he thought, would be some show of recompense for the bit of humane work above alluded to. A valuable watch, chain and finger-ring were chosen; and the noble-hearted navigator, having given orders that the articles and the bill should be taken to Messrs Heard & Co., where the money would be paid at once, left the premises. Shortly after this, the golden testimonials of the grateful skipper's heart were sent as ordered, and the coolie returned, having handed them over to the bold shipmaster, but failed to receive any consideration therefor. Instead of the "shiners," the bill was returned, with the words "Pay to-morrow—A. H." written across it in a style very different from that of the head of the eminent house referred to. Suspicions were now aroused, and the "to-morrow" being regarded in the light of the day that never dawns, steps were at once taken to inquire. "This is evidently a do," was the answer to a note of interrogation forwarded to Messrs H. & Co., and a hunt was then got up after the swindling member of the mercantile marine. The offices of the Messageries and P. & O. Companies gave no clue, neither did that of the Macao Steamer Company; but on a raid being made in the more aristocratic quarters of the city, our gushing son of gratitude was found in the grog-shop known as the Army and Navy, drinking the health no doubt either of the captain who had rescued him from the metaphorical watery grave before alluded to, or of the gentleman who had supplied him with the testimonials. On seeing the owner of the watch, Müller essayed to open a pleasant little conversation, mentioning that of course the owner "had got the money all right for the watch and chain;" but the owner was not many seconds in Müller's company before he had his property safely bestowed on his own proper person, and the astonished Müller fully convinced of the fact that a charge of fraud was on the eve of being brought against him. While some necessary preliminaries were being got through, including the search for a constable, the testimonial-purchaser slipped through the back-door of the tavern (we thought grog-shops had no back-doors) and was off before Mr Peeler arrived on the scene. A warrant has been issued against this rather adroit swindler, and an officer has been put in possession of the document with the purpose of executing the same; but we believe that the philanthropic rascal is still at large, if he has not got off by some of the craft which have left during the last twenty-four hours. The above facts may serve as a caution to those who have testimonials, or anything else, for sale.

POLICE NEWS.

Mr May disposed of one or two cases yesterday besides the one reported in our last night's issue.

Mr E. R. Belilios, merchant, had charged his house-coolie with disobedience of orders, in that he had allowed a friend to sleep on the premises contrary to orders. The coolie was again brought up, and no further evidence appeared. A robbery took place contemporaneous with the disappearance of this friend, the sufferer by which was an amah. Coolie's friend was bound for California, but coolie did not know where he could catch him. Coolie was accordingly fined $5, with the option of fourteen days' hard labor.

A so-called tailor from Kowloong was fined 10/- for having been in unlawful possession of a landing plank belonging to the Union Dock Company. The plank was of little value, and the defendant said he was told to pick up the plank and carry it to the Police Station in Hongkong.

Wong Apau, a fishmonger, could not pass a small ware stall without prigging a small box worth half a dollar: he was caught, and pleaded that he only "kicked the stall-man's foot." He was sent to hard labor for one month.

Chan Achun, a Chinese broker, was yesterday find £10 (in default three months' hard labor) inasmuch as he made a charge of piracy against Sui Atiu upon false or insufficient ground.

The wine case brought against his boy by Mr Starkey was not proceeded with, and the boy was discharged.

Three Chinese were arraigned on the charge of having stolen Captain Baker's gold watch on the burglarious raid of the night before last. The case was remanded until the 23d July.

To-day, Mr Russell had little or nothing of importance before him—all being petty cases.

THE NORTH.

By the *Venus* we have received Shanghai papers to the 10th inst.:—

(*Express.*)

New Rules and Regulations have made their appearance at the Customs House Jetty to-day, which have not been made public through any of the Organs. As fines, seizure and confiscation, are pretty freely talked about in them, we publish the series in full for the information of all concerned:—

NOTICE.

The following rules are notified to passengers arriving from and departing to Hongkong or Japan:—

Arriving.

1.—No baggage is to be unshipped until it has been examined and marked by Customs' Officer.

2.—Dutiable articles brought by passengers, if declared to the Customs' Officer on board the steamer, will be allowed to pass after payment of duty, provided the quantity be not too large. Should the quantity be large, and should it not appear in the Manifest, the owner will be liable to a fine.

3.—Passengers' boxes or packages unshipped without the Customs' ma k become liable to seizure, and any dutiable articles found in them t) confiscation.

4.—Any packages retained on board the steamer more than three hours after arrival, or if the steamer arrives at night, beyond nine on the following morning, without being reported by their Owners to the Customs' Officer on board, become liable to seizure, and any dutiable articles they contain, to confiscation.

Departing.

5.—Baggage shipped by passengers is to be inspected and marked by a Custom's officer at the time of shipment.

6.—Any packages found on board without the Custom's mark become liable to seizure, and any dutiable articles they contain to confiscation.

T. DICK,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House, 9th July, 1869.

The bodies of a man and woman, tightly lashed together, floated out of the Soochow Creek in the River on the 8th, the former bearing the signs of strangulation, and the latter with a deep wound in her back. An enquiry has, we have been informed, taken place, at which it was elicited that the woman was the wife of a boatman, who after a temporary absence from his floating home returned suddenly, and caught her with a paramour. Justly incensed, he meted out prompt retribution, strangled the man, killed the woman with a boat hook, and after tying them tightly together threw the bodies into the Creek. According to Chinese Law, we believe, he will be held guiltless, the punishment of those caught red-handed in the sin of adultery devolving on the injured husband, if he chooses to exercise it.

(*Daily News.*)

We are glad to be able to publish a denial of the very circumstantial rumour that prevailed here some months ago, of the murder of a foreign missionary in Honan.

A San Francisco correspondent mentions the arrival, by the last steamer from China, of four Japanese families and two Germans, who are going to enter into the silk raising business in California. Some Italians have arrived with the same purpose, so that this branch of industry promises to be seriously pursued in the State.

H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh is expected at Yokohama about the end of August. Admiral Keppel will then proceed with the *Salamis*, *Galatea* and *Adventure* by way of the Inland Sea to Tientsin, where Sir R. Alcock will embark in the *Adventure*, visiting the ports down the coast to Hongkong. From Peking, the *Galatea* will proceed to Shanghai and Hongkong, arriving at the latter place by the middle of October. The *Rodney* was to leave for England on arrival of the *Juno* at Yokohama, and the *Ocean* would temporarily become flag-ship.

With reference to the Customs' rules for inspecting passengers' baggage, [which appear above] we are requested to state that they are intended for the prevention of the smuggling which has for some time been so extensively carried on by small Chinese traders, between this port and Hongkong and Japan; and that they will be so administered as to cause no inconvenience to other passengers. The smuggling carried on by these traders has been reduced to a system, and a portion of the freight of which the owners of the steamers are defrauded, is paid to the crews. The rules, which are within the limits of rules already in existence, have been drawn up for the guidance of Customs' officers, and for the information of Chinese passengers, in order that the necessity for making seizures may as fast as possible be removed. A fair time is allowed after arrival to declare dutiable articles. The rules have it as much in view to prevent seizures as to prevent smuggling.

(*Courier.*)

Some time ago a communication from Chefoo to the *Daily News*, gave a somewhat romantic narrative of a young man who claimed to be the son of an English Admiral, and who surrendered himself to one of H. M.'s ships in that port as a deserter from the navy in which he had been an officer. He was handsomely treated by the young naval officers at Chefoo, while awaiting the Admiral's arrival and orders as to his disposal; and contributed greatly to their amusement by the racy extracts which he occasionally gave them of his varied experiences. But on the arrival of Sir Harry Keppel he was speedily unmasked as a rogue and vagabond. Since then he has been convicted of obtaining goods under false pretences; as also of breaking the gaol of H. M.'s Consulate at Chefoo, for which compound crime he was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. He was brought down by the *Dragon* to-day (9th), and is for the present a tenant of H. B. M.'s Consular gaol here.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON THE WANE IN CHINA.

(*Supreme Court and Consular Gazette, July 10.*)

If the influence of any specified foreign country upon China were to be estimated directly by the amount of trade between that country and the Celestial Empire, Great Britain would certainly far distance all her compeers. But as a matter of fact foreign influence is measured n t at all in this way, but by the number of men-of-war maintained in China waters or the number of regiments kept upon the Chinese frontier. Hitherto England's only object in keeping up her eastern fleet has been the protection of her trade. As it has happened, her mercantile interests have outweighed the political interests of other western states, and hence her fleet has always been larger than any other. But should the time ever come when for purposes of political aggrandisement any state, however contemptible in a mercantile point of view, shall keep on this coast a fleet larger than the English fleet, the balance of influence will at once incline to the apparently more powerful country. In other words the Chinese authorities will always be ready to bow to an exhibition of superior force, and to this alone. It is almost inconceivable how little foreign trade is valued. The central government affects to despise it, and being moreover ignorant of the most rudimentary principles of politic l economy it is convinced that foreign imports only diminish the value of native products, and that exports to foreign countries represent so much dead loss to the empire. It is assured by the provincial authorities that but for foreigners its revenues would be much larger than they are at present, for to the presence and influence of foreigners is due the turbulence that occasionally breaks out among the usually docile people. As for the provincial mandarins themselves, their dishonest gains are limited instead of being increased by the presence of foreigners. By means of foreigners many illicit squeezes are evaded, and indirectly also foreign intercourse renders native merchants less tolerant of official exactions. And finally the people resent the dearness of tea and s lk consequent upon the demand for the staples in foreign markets. With the exception of our personal servants, who contrive to make a good thing out of us, there is hardly a Chinaman of the inferior class who does not curse the foreigner.

On the basis of our trade alone, therefore, we English have no claim upon native consideration, yet it is worth noting that out of a total trade of Tls. 142,433,367 for the year 1868, Great Britain and British possessions furnished no less than Tls. 123,165,333 or 86 per cent of the entire. Of this Tls. 26,127,869, or somewhat more than one fifth, is due to opium. The various heads under which the chief part of English trade with China may be arranged are clearly set forth and carefully discussed by Mr Medhurst in his recently published report for Shanghai, and it is satisfactory to learn that while in the case of imports, with the single exception of opium, the increase has been most conspicuous, exports for 1868 contrast even more favourably with previous years than do imports. With few exceptions, very much the same statement may be made as regards the other centres of foreign trade in China. It would be a work of supererogation on our part to enlarge on Mr Medhurst's very exhaustive report, which is already in everybody's hands. The one great fact of general interest that is to be derived from it is that English trade is steadily increasing, while from other sources we have ample proof that English influence is on the wane. Our minister openly confesses his powerlessness to induce the Chinese to admit any improvements. Wherever an opportunity arises the policy of exclusion is brought into operation, the old barriers are reconstructed, and Oriental stupidity asserts its sway. Although we should have expected that Mr Medhurst would have been about the last English official in China to give too brilliant a colouring to the improvements promised by the Chinese auth rities, we fear that his concluding summary of works in progress and in contemplation at the entrance to this port will mislead home readers. Thus we now learn for the first time that lights are to be placed "on the Saddle or Barren Islands as well as the Amherst rocks." Had it been said that demands constantly made for the placing of such lights have been as constantly burked on one excuse or another, the impression given would be more correct. Then as to the telegraph between Shanghai and the Kiutoan beacon, it is "in contemplation" by the Commissioner of Customs, the Harbor Master and the Chamber of Commerce, but the all important question of native assent is still unsettled and is likely to remain so. The materials for the telegraph have for four years lain in the Customs godown, unused, simply because the opinions of the foreign officials attached to the Customs do not at all represent those of their Imperial employers. We are sorry also to find that Mr Medhurst attributes solely to "the precipitate manner in which the first experiment of the kind was attempted" the difficulties experienced in carrying out the telegraph scheme. Mr Reynolds' attempt was not precipitate except in the sense that he made a beginning, and the first decided step in any enterprise must in this limited sense be "precipitate." But Mr Reynolds paved the way for his telegraph by conciliating the people along the route, and the wanton destruction which ensued was due to official jealousy, and to the carrying out of that well-defined government policy of provincial isolation which the introduction and extension of telegraphs would soon render impossible.

CHINESE EXACTIONS.

Mr Consul Markham's recent tour through Shantung Province, a résumé of a paper which was read at the North China Branch, shows us the same state of affairs in that province as exists elsewhere in China; namely an oppressive government, anxious only to obtain from its subjects the uttermost cash which can be wrung from an impoverished people, and careless of all that affects their interest or w ll being. As in other portions of the country the roads have been allowed to fall into the most lamentable state of decay; the mineral wealth with which the province abounds is either locked up by direct governmental interference, or where, for the benefit of the local authorities, allowed to be worked in an irregular and unacknowledged manner, is so fenced round with exactions and petty obstructions as to scarcely repay the trouble. In Poshan, in Wei hien, and in other places, large supplies of coal were heaped up in positions readily accessible to the sea. Even in the present state of the communications, coal could be laid down at Chefoo, at $4.50 per ton, were it not for illegal exactions. At the coal mines near Wei hien coal costs 60 cash a pecul or say $1 per ton, the carriage for seven miles to the town ra ses it to three times that price. Thence it has to be conveyed 25 miles to Hia ying. The Poshan coal costs at the pit's mouth some 160 cash a pecul, or about $2.60 a ton, and can be transported to the port of Litsing, near the new mouth of the Yellow river. Both these ports are near Chefoo and could readily supply that market. Yet such are the obstacles placed in the way that Mr Markham declares the coal to be a virtually prohibited article of trade.

It is not alone in the transport of coal, nor even of other minerals, such as iron, lead and silver, that these prohibitory rates are imposed. It is probably not generally known that the golden yellow silk, called in the market "Szechuen" silk, for the most part comes from Shantung, and that in fact it is one of the principal staples of the province. Pongees too well known for their durable nature and appearance little inferior to the ordinary bombyx silk, are also produced in large quantities in the province. Yet both these articles are almost unknown to foreign trade. Mr Markham's paper gives a description of the mode adopted to prevent these articles reaching the port of Chefoo except at exorbitant prices. In addition to the difficulties placed in the way of carriage, an inquisitorial system of compelling sales through a middle man bound to report to the local authorities, whose powers of taxing are unlimited and undefined, effectually prevents any dealing with the foreign market. Recent events have shown us how a practically irresponsible magistracy endeavour to turn to their own ends the fears of the lower classes. The dread of a punishment, none the less real that it is not to be found in the criminal code of China, always hangs over the man who has attempted to beard one of the oligarchy however low his grade. It is all the same whether the offence is letting a house to an unoffending forei ner or selling silk without the intervention of the middle man. Such charges doubtless would not be recognized, but there are hundreds of them ready at a moment's notice to be trumped up. The unfortunate victim finds himself charged with crimes against his family; as a son he has been wanting in filial affection; as a nephew he has not paid due reverence to one of his clan; he has inadvertently disturbed some of his neighbours' *fêngshui*; all these are charges which can be readily brought forward, and are of too vague a nature to admit of disproof. Even if these fail, as the dictum of a mandarin is practically without appeal, others grosser are readily brought forward, so the unfortunate man who has once run counter to the orders of a mandarin, remains for the rest of his life a marked man. Shantung, however, differed in some respects from the other provinces; not only is the soil fertile to a degree unusual in the China of the present day, but the people are well disposed. Wherever the travellers who accompanied Mr Markham went, they met with marke civility from the people themselves, while the mandarins were only unfriendly in their bearing. The one in fact considered foreign trade as an outlet for the productions of the soil, the others could not but look with disgust on a change which would reduce their power and interfere with their illegal gains. Elsewhere the mandarins have pretended that the people were the source of insults inflicted on foreigners, and under cover of this assertion took private measures to stir up the lowest classes; in Shantung their endeavours seem to have fallen fruitless, so that they were compelled to act the part openly. In fact the more we penetrate into China the more we become aware of that great gap that intervenes between people and government. When the feelings of the former are on every occasion insulted, and their interests entirely forgotten or made to subserve the misrule of the other, we can readily understand the chronic state of rebellion which seems the lot of the Flowery Land. In Shantung every district bore traces of the recent intestine troubles which have wasted the province, while of the sufferings of the people and their ill treatment by both sides the palm of injustice was said often to belong to their nominal protectors.—*Ibid.*

AN ADVENTURE WITH INDIANS.

The following is a narrative of the Indian attack which was made on the United States Overland Mail Coach, while passing through the territory of Colorada, in July, 1867:—It was a glorious day, the narrator said, and we were spanking along at the rate of fourteen miles an hour upon the hard road that winds among the lowermost slopes of the Rocky Mountains on the Kansas side. We had a team of six horses, splendid fellows to go, the best, perhaps, that we had picked up anywhere on the journey from California. There were seventeen passengers, most of us inside; and as the Indians were known to be hostile, there was a guard of eight United States soldiers, armed with muskets, on the roof of the coach. So that with the driver and conductor, we made up a party of twenty-seven. We had no lady among us, and it was well we had not. We were mostly men in the prime of life, returning after a fruitless attempt to make our fortunes in the gold territory. Besides the arms borne by the soldiers, we each of us carried a revolver, some of us two or three. I am afraid we were rather a noisy party. The air was bracing and invigorating, and we were in the best of spirits—singing snatches of old songs, roaring out the chorus to the first tune that came to hand, and greeting every "goo i thing" that was said with shouts of laughter that made us hoarse. A running fire of chaff was kept up between the passengers inside and the soldiers on the roof, and the driver and conductor joined *con amore* in the fray. The only silent man of the party w s the old sergeant in charge of the guard, who sat upon the box-seat, looking grim and immovable as a mummy. Suddenly, his voice rang out clearly, above the din—"Look to your arms, men! Out with your shooters, gents!" "What for, captain?" asked ne of the insides—a New Yorker—poking his head out of the window, and screwing his body round to get a sight of the person he was addressing. "Only because the Injins are out," replied the old man imperturbably, looking to the lock of his musket the while. "Whar?" "Everywhar." "Snakes!" And the head was withdrawn. It was perfectly true. The "Injins" were out, and they were "everywhere." We were careering along a part of the road which runs between two long mounds, over the crowns of which, about a mile off mounted Indians were pouring down upon us in every direction. There was very little time for delib rati n; but a hasty council of war was held nevertheless. The main question to be decided was whether we should stop the coach, and, turning it into a kind of fortification, defy the attack; or whether looking upon "discretion as the better part of valour," we should lash the horses into their highest speed, and fight flying. In the latter case, whoever fell wounded from the coach must be left to his fate; in the former we might be overwhelmed by numbers, and not a man left to tell the tale. The Indians themselves solved our difficulty. They poured down upon us on horseback and on foot, in swarms: to make a stand would have been madness. So "Yap, hallo!" and away we went at racehorse speed, followed by the dusky hordes that were gradually closing in upon us on every hand, except on the road that lay straight before us. Their yells were appalling, the glare of their eyes terrible, the merciless expression of their countenance diabolical. They were gaining upon us, too. Truly we were out-distancing the swarms of them that were upon foot, but their horsemen were some hundreds strong, and were receiving constant reinforcements. Their horses, moreover, if not actually fleeter than ours, had fewer incumbrances, and, as we felt assured, could maintain the race for a longer period. Still we plunged on, rocking from side to side, and the horses foaming with sweat. At last we were so far overtaken that the foremost Indians came within range of our fire-arms. "Every man take sure aim at one redskin and—kill him," cried old sergeant, pausing before the words "kill him," to suit the action to the word, which he did. A score of reports followed the crack of the old man's rifle, and a half-dozen more of the foremost redskins fell over. Still they poured on. Bullets seemed to make no impression upon them. They saw that our horses were becoming winded, and with wild yells of defiance they rushed into the l aden spray as if it had been a shower of rain. At length they came within arrow range of us, and with a delirious howl of delight which I never shall forget, they sent into us a flight of weapons which we afterwards discovered had been poisoned. One of the soldiers struck in the forehead was caught as he was falling over the side of the coach and hauled back in the throes of death; another, pierced in the breast, fell backward to the ground, and was quickly handed away by the hindmost horsemen to their dusky comrades on foot. A passenger close behind me was slain where he stood, by an arrow which whizzed past my own ear as I stood firing at the window, and crushed into his skull; the conductor received his death blow, and fell to the ground to be carried off in triumph and scalped. Seven besides these were wounded, and died before the journey was over. All this havoc was the result of the one flight of arrows, and still the demon warriors rode on yelling and shooting. We brought down a few of them with our bullets, but their numbers were so great and their movements so swift that there seemed to be no diminution in the crowd by which we were surrounded, "Tell you what it is," said the old sergeant, who had been loading and firing, and reloading and refiring with unshaken gravity the whole time, "these redskins 'll be the death o' us if we don't do somethin'. The horses are gettin winded, and I don' like the looks o' things. I've heard a great bang sometimes frightens Indians. Let's hold hard and shoot all together." It was a difficult manœuvre to execute. When you are under fire there is a tendency to keep on firing whether it be wise or not. However, we managed to do it. The whole of us having loaded, waited for the word. It was given and we fired. I firmly believe to this hour, that every shot told. From a dozen to twenty red-skins and horses fell at that one discharge. It was our last throw, and we won it. Whether we killed the chief or not I cannot tell. I knew not which was the chief, but certain it was, that no sooner was our volley fired, and its effects seen than the whole body of Indians fell into the rear and we saw no more of them during the journey. But we did not owe our safety to that. It was bad generalship on the part of our assailants that preserved us. If they had had the sense to shoot the horses instead of devoting the whole of their attention to the men, not one of us could have escaped.—*Cassel's Magazine.*

DR NORMAN M'LEOD ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr Norman Macleod, in his closing address from the chair to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, said:—"My humble opinion is that all justice might have been done to the feelings and fair demands of Roman Catholics, and as many sacrifices made as political justice could demand, by reforms in the Irish Protestant Church; while I as firmly believe that no sacrifices, however great, no reforms, however just, will materially affect the feelings of the Roman Catholics of Ireland towards a Protestant throne, a Protestant Church, or a Protestant anything. This and a former assembly have almost unanimously expressed their opinion in regard to the present very decided and very rapid revolution which is being effected regarding the Irsh Church. It is for me only to offer our deepest sympathies with our Episcopalian and Presbyterian brethren in the very trying position in which they are now placed; and to pray God to give them strength to discharge their duties to their people and country with wisdom and courage. And may we not indulge the hope that one result of these trials may be to draw those Churches closer to ourselves as a branch of the Protestant Church by such an interchange in our ministrations, such fellowship in the work of advancing Evangelical truth in Ireland more earnestly than ever, as will give additional strength to our common Protestantism? Our endowments are not such as can tempt any man to enter the Church of Scotland for money. No one occupying a good position in society ever chose this profession as an object of worldly ambition for his son. But such as our endowments are, I will venture to say that no Church on earth has made a nobler return in spiritual things for what she has received in carnal things. No homes throughout the land have been the centres of more civilisation and culture, or more genial hospitality and kindly influences, than the manses of Scotland. And no braver battles against poverty have been fought in silence with more peaceful hearts than by the wives of the clergy—the noble ladies of the manse."

EXTRAORDINARY DELAY IN THE DERBY SETTLEMENT.

(*London Morning Herald.*)

Sensations, some of them of a decidedly disagreeable character, have cropped up rather numerously of late, but I seriously question whether in turf circles during the present year so much excitement has been compressed into the short space of four hours as this afternoon. The cause and origin was altogether novel and startling, and for that reason I hasten to acquaint my readers with the facts of the case. Scarcely had the important Derby settling commenced at the City clubs before the astounding news arrived that Sir Joseph Hawley had lodged a formal claim to the stakes on the ground that Mr. W. Sadler, the nominator of Pretender, was dead. The sequel may be better imagined than described. Payments in which Pretender and Pero Gomez were involved received an immediate suspension, and the leading commission agents made their way post haste to the banks to stop any cheques which might be presented afterwards, although many had already been duly honoured, while Mr. W. Wright dispatched all his minor sums, amounting to a big figure in the aggregate, by post-office orders. Statements with regard to the supposed obit of Mr. Sadler were very varied and very contradictory, some alleging that the unfortunate event had taken place in America only four days before the Derby, and others averring that he died prior to the Two Thousand, whereupon the Newmarket backers of Belladrum began to indulge in hopes. They must quickly, however, have been convinced of the delusion, as a well-known Sussex owner of horses stated publicly in the "Victoria," that he saw Mr. Sadler and had conversation with him on the Two Thousand day, while later it was asserted that he also witnessed the triumph of the young Adventurer on Epsom Downs. In fact, from the outset the objection appeared to be totally wanting in feasibility, and before the adjournment to Knightsbridge 10 to 1 was freely offered that bets and stakes went to Pretender; albeit the laws of racing clearly state that in case of death all nominations are void, consequently there could be no possible hedging. Telegrams were "wired" off to all parts of the United Kingdom with the alarming intelligence, and many of the northern speculators with large interests at stake also sent messages to Doncaster, where Mr. Sadler, who was formerly landlord of the St. Leger Arms, had for years carried on the business of plasterer in addition to breeding two or three thoroughbred yearlings for sale. For a time nothing else was talked about at Tattersall's, and shortly after four o'clock, Mr. Adkins received a message from a Doncaster tradesman as follows:—"Report is false; Mr. Sadler quite well. Passed my shop this morning, and saw Derby run for last week." In another few minutes Mr. Booth obtained a short reply to the effect that Mr. Sadler was quite well and not likely to die, which so satisfied the "gallant major" that he offered the liberal odds of 400 to 1 on Pretender, or, in his own words, "a hundred pounds to five shillings." To strengthen this "clincher" Mr. Sadler next telegraphed to Messrs. Tattersall in the following words:—"I am the breeder of Pretender, and nominated him myself; am quite well, in good health." Doubts, if any really existed, except in very susceptible minds, were forthwith dispelled, and to prevent the possibility of further delay in the settling, Lord Exmouth, Lord Vivian, Sir Charles Legard, Colonel Ousley Higgins, and Mr G. Payne, formed themselves into a committee, and ordered accounts to be proceeded with, as they had ascertained to their satisfaction that Mr Sadler was alive. Thus ended in smoke a most frivolous, and yet at the same time a most anxious affair, and although Sir Joseph Hawley was well justified in looking to his own interests, it is a pity that steps were not taken beforehand, by means of communication with the mayor of Doncaster, to ascertain the fact or the possibility of Mr Sadler's death. Annoyance and confusion would have been saved; but I may hope that out of evil will come good, insomuch as the Jockey Club must now clearly see that the buyer of yearlings should become liable to their nominations. Granting, by way of theory, that the Mr Sadler who must have died somewhere had been the breeder and nominator of Pretender, and granting further that he had breathed his last on the Derby day, within a few minutes of the race, would it have been just for Mr Jardine to lose bets and stakes after the exposure and brilliant success of his champion? Certainly not. According to a common-sense view, apart from the rules of racing, Mr Jardine rendered himself liable to Pretender's forfeits from the date of purchase, and the sooner the present law is amended the better I opine for the welfare and good of the turf.

CLERGYMEN AND PARLIAMENT.

When we set about severing the bonds which have hitherto connected Church and State, it is no wonder that we come upon some unexpected results. The process is like cutting down a tree in a tropical forest which is joined by so many parasitical creepers to its neighbours that the fall of the main mass involves the destruction of many less conspicuous growths. One singular result of the disestablishment of the Irish Church has come out through a question addressed to Mr Gladstone. Clergymen, as it is known, are at present excluded from Parliament by the Act passed in the case of Horne Tooke. According to Mr Gladstone and the law officers of the Crown, one effect of the present bill will be to remove this restriction in the case of the clergy of the disestablished Church of Ireland. Roman Catholic priests will still be excluded by special provision; but the clergy of all other sects are at present admissible, and, indeed, have not unfrequently held seats in the House of Commons. The privilege will henceforth be extended to the Irish clergy, who, it is to be hoped, will consider it as some infinitesimal set off against the lowering of their position in other respects. Mr Gladstone remarked that the law would thus be in an anomalous state, and would require some alteration, though he was not prepared to determine its nature. Meanwhile Mr. Thorold Rogers has written to a contemporary, suggesting another conclusion. Hitherto, he says, there has been only one Church of England and Ireland. If one part of it is disestablished, and the clergy of that part obtain the removal of the disqualification, all the clergy ought to have the option. They might elect to belong to the disestablished fraction and claim the privilege of standing for seats in the House of Commons. The simple remedy, he says, for the difficulties which may arise, would be to pass an Act declaring that all natural-born subjects of her Majesty are free to sit in Parliament if any constituency chooses to elect them. The particular anomaly which brings up the question for settlement might doubtless be surmounted in other ways; but, regarding it as a matter of general policy, Mr Rogers's proposal seems to deserve consideration.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

TREASONABLE LANGUAGE.

There was a time when indiscreet words, hardly capable of misconstruction, were held to amount to high treason. Two instances are recorded of persons executed for treasonable words in the reign of Edward IV.; the one, a citizen named Walker, for saying to his son, "Tom, if thou behavest well, I will make thee heir to the *Crown*—meaning the Crown Tavern in Cheapside, of which he was landlord and proprietor; the other a gentleman (according to Lord Campbell, Sir Robert Burdett, ancestor of Sir Francis), for saying, on hearing that the King had entered his park and killed a favourite white buck, "I wish the buck, horns and all, were in the King's belly." On consulting the record, it will be found that he merely wished the buck, horns and all, in the belly of the man who had counselled the King to kill the buck; but it was adjudged that this was a distinction without a difference, insomuch as the King was his own counsellor on the occasion. These, remarks Blackstone, were esteemed hard cases, and it gradually came to be thought that, nothing being more ambiguous and equivocal than words, it was unreasonable to make them amount to treason, and accordingly, in 4 Car. I., on a reference to all the judges, concerning some very atrocious words spoken by one Pyne, they certified to the King "that though the words were as wicked as might be, yet they were no treason, for, unless it be by some particular statute, no words will be treason." By a parity of reasoning, no words unconnected with Acts or other evidence will be felony unless it be by some particular statute. But by the 36th of George III., cap. 7, it was enacted that any one using any words or sentences to excite the people to hatred or contempt of the King or of the Government and Constitution of this realm should incur the punishment of a high misdemeanour. This enactment was repealed by the 11th and 12th of Victoria, cap. 12, which provides that if any person whatsoever shall compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend to deprive or depose Her Majesty, or to levy war against her or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade her dominions, and such compassing, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare by publishing any printing or writing, or by open and advised speaking, or by any overt act or deed, every person so offending shall be guilty of felony.

Portfolio.

PASSING PLEASURES.

These blessed passing pleasures!
We need not let them waste,
We need not leave their treasures
Behind us in our haste.
We need not doubt their fitness
Where earth's deep shadows fall;
God giving, He is witness
That we shall want them all.

Amid the old sad story
Of human shame and sin,
If He gives gleams of glory
We ought to let them in.
And oh, when brought before us
Where heart and soul can see,
How mighty to restore us
Love's little signs may be!

A bird, a tree, a flower,
A creature just as frail,
Will take us in His power
To Him within the veil;
Will come, if He has bidden,
Amidst the darkening fight,
And leave us safely hidden
Behind a shield of light.

Perhaps His angels see us
Disquieted in vain;
Perhaps His watch would free us
From some ensnaring pain;
But only He can measure
Who sees our nature through
The good that in His pleasure
A passing joy may do.

If but for one bright minute
Through gathering clouds it break,
There is a token in it
That He would have us take.
And His least sign obeying,
No wealth our hearts shall miss,
Even when we hear Him saying,
"See greater things than this!"

For He the dull ear gaining,
Meeting the dim weak sight,
Our faith is gently training
To bear the perfect light.
And while His mercies guide us,
We in one sure belief
May trust the joy beside us
Even as we trust the grief.

—*Good Words.*

MORAL virtues are durable, and therefore precious, only as far as they are derived from religious belief, and are the consequence of it. Without that, all morals are built on a sandy foundation, and are liable to be swept away by the flood of strong temptation. Morality cannot stand long without the aid of religion, and the mere moralist in a time of affliction may learn to know that the only refuge in sorrow and in trial are the Rock of Ages and the promises of the Gospel.

LYING.—Lying is a disgraceful vice, and one that Plutarch paints in most disgraceful colours, when he says that it is "affording testimony that one first despises God, and then fears men." It is not possible more happily to describe its horrible, disgusting, and abandoned nature; for can we imagine anything more vile than to be cowards with regard to men, and daring with regard to God?—*Montaigne.*

PASSAGE OF LIFE.—If we die to-day, the sun will shine as brightly and the birds sing as sweetly to-morrow. Business will not be suspended a moment, and the great mass will not bestow a thought upon our memories. Is he dead? will be the solemn inquiry of a few as they pass to their work. But no one will miss us except our immediate connections, and in a short time they will forget us, and laugh as merrily as when we sat beside them. Thus shall we all, now actively in life, pass away. Our children crowd close behind us, and they will soon be gone. In a few years not a living being can say, "I remember him." We lived in another age, and did business with those who slumber in the tomb. Thus is life. How rapidly it passes.

BAD as it is for us to be giving exaggerated [illegible] which we cannot feel, it is yet one of the most wholesome lessons which a man can learn, to be inwardly and practically convinced that he cannot be what he would. To make the best of defeat is better generalship than to lose the head with success; and such will ever be the tactics of the practical Christian man. The enemy means, that after failure shall strike dismay. Let us not carry out the enemy's desire. To "commit the keeping of the soul to our faithful Creator," sounds a very common-place matter; but it is, in fact, one of life's most important lessons. On the one side lies torpor, indifference to failure, acquiescence in short-coming; on the other, lies fretfulness and uncertainty, and their constant accompaniments, indecision, and unprofitableness.—*The Dean of Canterbury.*

MR. FORSTER ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 22)

Mr Forster might certainly be passionately in love with work if, as he told his constituents at Bradford yesterday, "there is more life and more youth given to one by such a meeting" as the one he addressed, "than by anything one can find on the moors." This, however, is a question for himself alone. The public in general are bound to admit that he has employed what may be ironically called his vacation after a fashion which to them at least is highly useful. His speech at Leeds about education was a good one, but the whole tone and temper of his speech at Bradford about America appears to us excellent, whilst it is impossible not to feel that the argument which it embodies must go far to convince every one who is capable of weighing the subject coolly that in the particular matter just now in dispute between this country and the United States we are so completely in the right that it is practically impossible for us to consent to discuss the question. Mr. Forster points out what is undeniably true, that he personally has always been conspicuous as one of the most unqualified and thoroughgoing adherents in this country of the Northern side of the American question, and he observes that as such he was [illegible] of the neutrality proclamation which has given such intense offence to the Americans, but used his own influence to obtain it. He says, "I most earnestly desired that proclamation, and did all I could to obtain it. In fact, it so happens, as I stated last year in the House of Commons, that at that moment I had only just been returned by you, and, although I was then an uninfluential member, I felt it my duty to put myself forward more than otherwise I could have felt I had a right to do, in putting questions to Ministers on the subject, and bringing it before them, and the real fact is that the first statement that there should be a proclamation issued was made in answer to a question of mine by Sir George Lewis, the then Home Secretary."

He goes on to explain that the reason why he wished for the proclamation was that he feared that in its absence privateers would sail from English ports under Southern letters of marque, and that the principles of international law would not permit our Government to treat them as pirates if they did. He goes on to point out at some length the injustice of those who insist on judging the feelings of the English people towards America at that time by the behaviour and language of a comparatively small part of the community, and he dwells in particular on the inconsistency of the Americans, who, notwithstanding their democratic principles, insist on identifying England at large with the fashionable London world, and leaving out of the account altogether the sentiments which prevailed under circumstances of peculiar trial and hardship amongst the working people of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Finally, he reminds the Americans that if the English nation, in its public and general capacity, had been really hostile to them nothing would have been easier than to accept the invitation of the French Emperor to recognize the South, a measure which, if it had not broken up the Union, would, at all events, have greatly prolonged the war and increased the expense. There is not a word in the speech which is not thoroughly friendly and cordial towards America. It concludes, indeed, with a repetition of the established commonplaces—as true as they are commonplace—about the importance to the peace of the world of a firm and unbroken alliance between the two countries, but its general tone is just what it should be, firm, manly, and simple-minded; dealing with the whole question as one of straightforward common sense between two communities of rational beings, the reflecting part of which, at all events, ought to be above the miserable littleness of treating matters involving the deepest interests of that section of the human race to which they belong as if they were to be regulated mainly by inflated sentiment and appeals to national vanity. It is only necessary to read the newspapers and to look at the caricatures which fill our shop windows in order to appreciate the unpleasant truth contained in the cynical observation that our common language and common descent are after all the great obstacles to the establishment and preservation of a good understanding between Great Britain and the United States. Whatever we have done with respect to the Americans the French have done also, and, as Mr. Forster opportunely remarks, their Government did ten times more than ours, for nothing but our refusal of their invitation to recognize the South saved the North from a contest far more trying and doubtful than that in which they were actually engaged; yet neither Mr. Sumner nor any one else lifts his voice against France, or thinks it necessary to propose to send in to the French a little bill for a few hundred millions sterling. The reason is obvious enough. There is no sting to an American in an unfriendly act on the part of the French, nor have they any claim upon the French for special consideration or sympathy. The fact that it is otherwise with us cannot, of course, be helped. For good and for evil the two nations are, and always must remain, connected together after a manner to which hardly anything else in the whole world affords much analogy. There are however, some things which we can and which we ought to help.

We can follow the excellent advice which Balak gave to Balaam on a memorable occasion, "Neither bless them at all nor curse them at all." Blessing and cursing, indeed, have succeeded equally ill with us. A good many of us, and in particular several of our most important newspapers, have tried their hands at each process, and as they cursed them when they were in difficulties and blessed them as they returned to prosperity, it may naturally be supposed that both the blessing power and the cursing power were at a maximum when they were exerted. Since our press ceased to occupy itself with the subject, Mr Reverdy Johnson took up the wondrous tale, and his precious balms appear to have excited a corresponding desire in his countrymen to break the heads upon which they were poured. Mr Sumner, again, has excited more or less of a cursing fit on this side of the Atlantic, and has called forth a whole crop of caricatures, in which the sturdy Briton is defying his truculent and sallow antagonist and refusing to eat humble pie, to say nothing of leading articles in the most correct philosophical and philo-American of English journals, which count up in an amiable way the injuries which in case of war England could inflict upon the United States, and estimate the chances of our being able to break up the Union, which, it is insinuated, is not by any means so thoroughly healed of its various wounds as its friends may suppose it to be. All this cannot exactly be described as calculated to promote friendship and good will between the two countries. What then, it may be said, do you recommend? Simply that matters of business should be treated as such, and that England and the United States should, as far as they possibly can, cease to make invidious remarks about each other, to draw comparisons between each other's institutions and national characters, and, in a word, to rub each other's backs the wrong way. Let us do our best to cultivate a judicious indifference, and to forget, if possible, all about our common language and our common Shakspeare, and the Pilgrim Fathers, and the great Anglo-Saxon race, and the English-speaking nations, and all the rest of it; and let us, if possible, learn to see in each other a considerable number of millions of reasonable human creatures who by the nature of things are obliged to have a vast deal of intercourse, who, whether they like it or not, must visit each other, trade with each other, follow the same sorts of pursuits, take interest in the same sorts of subjects, read the same sorts of books, and in general live the same sort of life. All this, together with prudential motives too obvious to dwell upon, affords excellent reasons for keeping the peace, but no reason at all for troubling ourselves much about what we think of or feel towards each other. Take two commonplace English counties, which have no special relation—say Norfolk and Devonshire. The inhabitants of the two are so much alike as to be practically indistinguishable. They live in every one of the particulars mentioned above just the same life. They trade with each other, visit each other, and are in a thousand ways closely connected. But no Norfolk or Devonshire man frets himself about the feelings or temper of Devonshire or Norfolk. The Norwich and Exeter papers do not exchange defiance or publish disquisitions upon the respective merits of the two counties. Surely this is the right attitude for nations as well as counties.

Let us judiciously let each other alone, look after our own affairs, and if questions happen to arise between us let us discuss them sensibly and quietly in the spirit of equals and men of sense. It is simply impossible to imagine a state of things more undignified, useless, and generally contemptible than one in which two great nations are continually strutting about, showing their muscles, making invidious comparisons between their respective national characters and institutions, and at intervals falling into each other's arms and swearing eternal friendship. With all the talk about English coldness and the like, we are often inclined to think that England and the United States are two of the most sentimental and susceptible nations in the whole world. It is earnestly to be wished that they would cultivate more businesslike feelings.

THE GOLD-FIELDS OF SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

A Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* says:—

Time out of mind there has been a tradition that gold as well as silver was to be found in the far north of Scotland; and especially in the county of Sutherland—so named because it was the southern section of the old diocese of Caithness. Sir Robert Gordon, in his history of the family of Sutherland, says that gold existed in Durines, now generally called Durness, in the north-west of the county; and pieces of gold have occasionally been picked up in the strath or valley of Kildonan, one of which was sufficient to make a large massive ring for the late Duke of Sutherland, by whom and by his successor it was often worn. No attempt was made, however, until very recently to test the extent or value of the gold-fields, when it came about in this way.

A native of the district of Kildonan, named Gilchrist, like many another sturdy Highlander, wooed fortune at the Australian diggings, and won her there; but his heart had a warm side for the old home among the hills of Sutherland. He could not help observing that the natural formation of the Australian, and particularly the New Zealand, gold-fields corresponded in every particular with that of his native strath at Kildonan. The conviction grew upon him that gold existed in Kildonan Strath, and he resolved to make the experiment. This was by no means an easy matter. Kildonan, once the seat of a large population, who lived by the cultivation of little patches of land and rearing black cattle, had since been the principal scene of those "Sutherland evictions" which took place about sixty years ago, and which have made a considerable figure in Celtic literature ever since. The people were ousted from their miserable holdings, very much to their own advantage, though they saw nothing but hardship in it at the time. They were obliged to emigrate to America or settle in wealthier districts of Scotland; and the country was devoted to sheep-farming upon a scale which had then no parallel in the Highlands. For a stretch of twenty miles scarcely a house of any kind was left in the valley except the old church and the manse. So it remains to this day with little change; but here and there a small lodge has been erected for sporting tenants, a new class of occupants in the north; or the manse has been converted into the residence of one of the principal sheep-farmers of the district, the church being meanwhile allowed to fall very much into decay. The strath has thus been left to run into a state of nature, and Mr. Gilchrist had to make his "prospecting" from the basis of the village inn of Helmsdale, about ten miles distant. He was not long, however, in finding gold: on the very first day—using no better appliances than a trowel and a tin basin—he discovered the precious metal, and immediately began making more extended investigations. It was impossible to keep the secret, and in a very short time rumors of the existence of gold began to spread, and touched the excitable imagination of the Highlanders as if by magic. This was about the month of November last. Before the expiry of the year there was a stampede to the lonely glen; hundreds of men marched through the solitude, carrying with them the rudest implements for working and washing the gold; and, after a hard day's labour, they found themselves obliged to trudge back on foot to the village of Helmsdale, ten miles distant, in order to find shelter at night and food for the morrow. The dilapidated old church once more came to be of use, scores of men huddling into it at night, and lying down upon heather beds formed hastily in the pews; others faced the rigours of a winter night with no more protection than a blanket suspended on a pole and tied to the walls of an old sheep-pen. Some even sought the shelter of a cosy nook on the hillside with only a Highland plaid wrapped round them. As many as 500 men and lads were at one time squatting in the strath. Old diggers from Australia and New Zealand visited the diggings, bringing with them tents and improved machinery; and the search for gold came to be a recognised industry, which it became necessary to reduce to order and system. The proprietor of the soil, the Duke of Sutherland, indulged the men with almost complete freedom of search until the beginning of the month of April, and by that time several important facts had been satisfactorily proved. It was ascertained that gold exists in considerable quantities in nearly every part of the valley of Kildonan. From the mouth of the river Helmsdale, which flows through Kildonan, for twenty miles and more, the tributaries flowing from the range of hills on the north side of the valley contain gold in greater or less abundance. How much larger the auriferous area may be found to be is still quite uncertain; but the streams upon the Caithness side of the Morven hills, the range from which the Kildonan and other goldbearing streams are fed, are known to be at least as rich as any that were only lightly prospected in Sutherland. The Scaribeen hills, also in Caithness, have been spoken of repeatedly in essays read to geological societies and scientific institutions as undoubtedly auriferous; and now, within the last fortnight, gold has been found in the neighbourhood of Rosehall, on the river Cassley, which, as the crow flies, is about thirty miles distant from the strath of Kildonan, and is connected with the Assynt hills, quite a different range from those of Morven and Scaribeen, and lying towards the west of the county of Sutherland.

Intimation was made to the diggers that after April 1 each would have to pay twenty shillings a month as a license duty for digging. Their field of operations was thenceforth restricted to three streams, those on which gold had been most abundantly found—namely, the Kildonan, the Suisgill (pronounced Shisgill), and the Torrish—all tributaries of the Helmsdale river on the same side of the valley. No fewer than 303 licenses were taken out in course of the month; and, by restricting each of the diggers to a certain area, the claims were carefully worked, and were pretty well exhausted by the end of the month. At the renewing of the licenses on May 1 there was a demand for more space, and prospecting parties were sent higher up the three streams to ascertain whether it was worth while to follow up the same lead. The report was favourable; the extension of ground was allowed, and 184 licenses were taken out in the first part of the present month which is a larger number than was applied for in the same number of days in April. Before the end of this month it was expected that the diggings would be very much crowded, for this among other reasons—that in Scotland the engagements with household servants and farm labourers last for six months continuously, and one of the half-yearly terms occurs in the latter days of this month. Great numbers of workmen have been known to refuse re-engagement with their masters in order that they may "try their luck" at the diggings; and summer having set in, when camp life is tolerable to many, it may be expected that the mining population will be increased by stray hands from all parts of the country.

CRUISE OF THE NAVAL RESERVE.

(*Manchester Examiner*, May 18.)

Amongst the reminiscences which surround the great naval wars in which this country has been engaged, there are few more painful, or apparently more incongruous, than those which relate to the methods employed to man the fleets. The "press gang" was in truth as much an institution as the navy itself; and, strange as it may seem to be, the victories of Nelson, Howe, Jarvis, and Duncan were won in a great measure by men who were literally forced from their homes and employments, as truly as if they had been negroes on the Guinea coast in the hands of the slave-dealers. To treat them as if they would be sullen, despondent, and almost mutinous was a natural consequence. Those were the days of the most severe discipline and hard fare. The "cat," except under first-class commanders, was in constant requisition, and how the men fought and conquered as they did is still a matter to wonder at. Perhaps the story told of Duncan accounts for their earnestness when the tug of war came, however they might kick against their officers at other times. When his men were in mutiny, they told the admiral they would not fight; but on his replying "that he would lay them alongside the enemy, and he knew no power on earth would keep them from fighting," they quietly laughed, and went to their duty. But, easy as it was for a first-rate fighting officer to overcome Jack's scruples, it is certain that the traditions of seamen long made the navy unpopular among the men of the merchant service. There was much more sympathy between a seaman and a marine than between the regular man-o'-war's man and the merchant man. The man-o'war's man was a different being altogether. He was chiefly bred in the naval ports of the south, and was rarely recruited from the hardy seamen of the north. This distinction might be partly accounted for from the fact that the southern sailor always had a ship of war before his eyes, whilst the northerner rarely looked at one, except as a spectacle; still, it is undeniable that there was a strong antipathy to the naval service amongst the seamen of the mercantile marine. The traditions of the severity of the naval sea-tigers were remembered long after the man who had felt it had passed away. There is no question at all that it was this severity which occasioned the mutiny at the Nore, and there is hardly any doubt that it helped to recruit the American navy in the naval war between this country and "the States." . . .

It is the recollection of these facts which makes the sailing of the naval reserve squadron from Portland Roads on Saturday a matter of stirring national interest. We are told that it was a "magnificent sight" to witness the ten huge vessels of war leave Portland Roads, led by the *Agincourt.* Half of the squadron was made up of those majestic line-of-battle ships which were once the glory of the seas, and half of it was composed of ironclads, before which the "three-deckers" would probably go down like a fishing-boat before a frigate. But men-of-war are much more easily built than first-class seamen can be got to man them, and it is therefore more important to the country to know of what stuff the crews were composed, than of what materials the vessels were built. As a matter of fact, there is no difficulty at the present time in manning the navy; but it is none the less satisfactory to know that we have a reserve which would man the navy two or three times over, if necessity required it. It is an immense change from the old days, when the "press-gang" was in force, and even the "sweepings of the gaols" were sent to fight our naval battles. This is the suggestive fact in the sailing of the reserve squadron on a fortnight's cruise. The squadron has on board about 2,000 men and officers of the commercial marine belonging to the naval reserve. Probably better or hardier, more experienced or more thorough seamen could not be found anywhere. They are the pick of the merchant service, and every man has voluntarily taken his place by the regular man-o'-war's man. There has been no compulsion in the case. No "order" from the Admiralty called them where they are; but the naval reserve men on shore were courteously invited by the Admiralty to spend their fortnight's training under the strictest discipline of a man-of-war, and in a cruise where all their seamanship will be brought into play. Let it be understood that these 2,000 men are but a little of the force at the service of the country, and the full advantage of our position is seen at once.

ONE night a judge, a military officer, and a minister, all applied for a lodging at an inn where there was but one spare bed, and the landlord was called upon to decide which had the best claim of the three. "I have lain fifteen years in the garrison at——," said the officer. "I have sat as judge twenty years in R——," said the judge. "With your leave, gentlemen, I have stood in the ministry twenty-five years at M——," said the minister. "That settles the dispute," said the landlord. "You, Mr. Captain, have lain fifteen years; you, Mr. Judge, have sat twenty years; while this old fellow has been standing up for the last twenty-five years, so he certainly has the best right to the bed."

AN exchange states, as an example of imperfect orthographic acquirements, that a prize was recently offered to any member of the Connecticut Teachers' Institute who would write and spell correctly the following sentence:—It is an agreeable sight to witness the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed pedlar attempting to gauge the symmetry of a peeled onion, which a sibyl has stabbed with a poniard, regardless of the innuendoes of the lilies of carnelian hue." Thirty-eight teachers competed, but not one was successful.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF AN ENGLISH SHIP.—The *Gironde* has received the following details of the loss of the French ship *Bretagne*, Captain Ferrère, on her way from Buenos Ayres to Bordeaux. On April 21, at a point about 30 degrees south latitude and 150 miles from the coast of Brazil, she was run into by the English iron ship *Explorer*, bound for Melbourne, and as the English vessel was going at a speed of nine knots an hour, and the French at six, the shock was terrible, and the latter foundered in a few minutes. Meantime, the long boat, which was found incapable of containing the number of persons who crowded into it, and was almost immediately capsized. The crew, therefore, were left to struggle in the open sea with nothing but a few beams and planks to grasp, and after an agony of nearly an hour the captain, who had exhausted himself in supporting his wife in the water, resigned himself to his fate in consigning her to the care of some of his men who were seen clinging to the keel of the capsized boat. All this time the English ship had continued her course without paying any attention to the cries for assistance, but having also received some damage, was obliged to lie-to to repair. The shipwrecked mariners perceiving this detention managed to reach the vessel, and were received by the captain, but with a bad grace. He then sailed for Bahia, but on arriving in sight of that port, fearing that complaints of his conduct would be made and that he might be detained, made the persons whom he had picked up get into a boat and abandoned them, proceeding on his voyage. They reached the land at six o'clock, having left the *Explorer* at two, and immediately waited upon the French Consul and made their report. [We shall bear this paragraph in mind, lest the *Explorer* should at any time come to Hongkong.—ED. C. M.]

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Saturday, July 17th, 1869.

At 1200 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

⁂ THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

Article	Unit	Price, Highest. Cash.	Price, Lowest. Cash
Butcher Meat.			
Beef Steak,	catty	195	190
,, Roast,	,,	195	190
,, Soup,	,,	150	125
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	48	39
,, Tongue,	,,	285	265
,, Heart,	,,	240	200
,, Tail,	each	125	120
,, Feet,	,,	58	50
,, Tripe (undressed),	c.ty	60	50
,, Liver,	,,	60	50
Pork, Leg,	,,	170	160
,, Chop,	,,	170	160
,, Fat for Lard,	,,	180	150
Pigs' Fry,	,,	135	130
,, Chitlings,	,,	76	70
,, Feet,	,,	120	100
,, Head,	,,	120	100
,, Liver,	,,	130	120
Mutton Leg,	lb.	370	340
,, Chop,	,,	370	340
,, Shoulder,	,,	340	320
,, Liver,	,,	190	170
Sucking Pigs,	catty	170	160
Calves' Head, and Feet,	set	470	400
Sheeps' Head and Feet,	,,	470	400
Bacon, English,	lb.	390	350
,, Fuhchau,	,,	230	200
Hams, Chinese,	,,	220	210
,, American,	,,	380	360
,, English,	,,	380	360
Kidneys, Bullocks'	each	60	50
,, Pigs,	,,	70	60
,, Sheeps,	,,	60	50
Sheeps' Heart,	,,	40	38
Pigs' Heart,	,,	48	46
Pork Sausages,	catty	—	—
Goats' Meat,	,,	220	200
,, Head and Feet,	set,	230	200
Poultry.			
Geese,	catty	170	160
Ducks,	,,	170	160
Teal,	each	—	—
Turkeys,	catty	590	530
Pheasants, Cock,	each	1900	1800
,, Hen,	,,	1200	1100
Pigeons,	,,	200	180
Quail,	,,	—	—
Fowls,	catty	210	200
Capons,	,,	320	210
Hen Eggs,	dozen	120	110
Duck Eggs,	,,	130	120
Salt Eggs,	,,	145	140
Dried Ducks,	each	—	—
Snipe,	,,	—	—
Partridges,	,,	390	370
Rabbits,	,,	—	—
Wild Geese,	,,	—	—
Wild Ducks,	,,	—	—
Sand Hill Birds,	,,	—	—
Woodcock,	,,	—	—
Sparrows,	per doz.	—	—
Rice Birds,	,,	—	—
Wild Pigeons,	each	130	120
Fish.			
Live Fish,	catty	130	100
Eels,	,,	—	—
Oysters,	,,	160	150
Shrimps,	,,	145	130
Crabs,	,,	140	120
Prawns,	,,	240	200
Lobsters.	,,	150	135
Frogs,	,,	220	200
Small Turtles,	,,	400	390
Large Turtles,	,,	—	—
Large Fresh Fish,	,,	120	115
Small ,,	,,	70	60
Mackerel Small,	,,	—	—
Congor Eels, Small,	,,	70	60
Salt Fish,	,,	150	115
Small Fish,	,,	95	85
Fresh Soles,	,,	160	140
Canton Salmon,	,,	140	135
Rock Fish,	,,	220	200
Shark Fish,	,,	50	40
Skate,	,,	60	50
Turbot,	,,	80	70
Gurnet,	,,	80	70
Parrot Fish,	,,	140	120
Snake, ,,	,,	80	70
Fresh Water Fish.	,,	110	100
Snipe Fish,	,,	190	100
Salmon, Pickled,	tin,	—	—
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	30	28
,, Japan,	,,	—	—
,, Californian,	,,	40	35
,, Sweet,	,,	10	8
,, New	,,	—	—
Yams,	,,	30	25
Cocoa,	,,	18	14
Turnip, Salt,	,,	25	23
Carrots, Salt,	,,	48	45
,, Fresh,	each	6	5
Spinage,	catty	13	10
Indian Corn,	each	11	9
Young Bamboo shoots,	catty	45	40
Cabbage, Large Macao,	each		
Cabbage, White Canton,	catty	—	—
Common,			
French,	,,	20	15
Lettuce,	,,	—	—
Celery,	catty	30	20
Parsley Chinese,	,,	40	30
,, English,	bundle	190	170
Beans, broad,		—	—
,, Long,	catty	25	20
,, French,	,,	120	100
,, Stringed,	,,		
Green Peas, in the Shell,	,,	48	45
Tomatoes,	,,	—	—
Asparagus,	,,	40	35
Chilies, Dried,	,,	—	—
,, Green,	,,	180	140
Garlic,	,,	40	30
Ginger,	,,	35	30
Curry Stuff,	,,	25	20
Pumpkins,	,,	80	70
		12	10
Large Onions, Bombay,	,,	70	60
Green Onions,	bundle	20	18
Shalots,	catty	24	20
Turnips,	,,	25	23
Cucumbers,	,,	20	15
Beet,	each	—	—
Cauliflower,	each	—	—
Egg Plant,	catty	20	15
Water Cress,	bunch	35	30
Mushroom, Dried,	catty	650	600
Okras,	,,	65	60
English Turnips,		—	—
Radishes,	catty	40	35
Green Sprouts,	,,	40	35
Fruits.			
Mandarin Oranges,	catty	—	—
Coolie Oranges,	,,	180	160
Lemons,	,,	—	—
Pineapples,	each	80	70
Pumeloes,	,,	—	—
Pears, Canton,	catty	70	60
Lichees,	,,	180	65
Plums,	,,	100	50
Cocoanuts,	each	70	50
Pomegranate,	,,	—	—
Plantains,	catty	60	50
Wompees,	,,	80	50
Chestnuts,	,,	—	—
Walnuts,	,,	—	—
Maugosteens,	each	—	—
Peanuts,	catty	—	—
Tamarinds,		—	—
Almonds,	,,	80	70
Currants.	,,	360	340
Raisins,	,,	250	240
Bananas,	,,	260	230
Peaches,	,,	40	35
Mangoes,	,,	30	25
Musk Melons,	each	120	20
Water ,,	,,	6	5
Grapes,	catty	30	25
Strawberries,	,,	—	—
Nankin Pears,	,,	260	240
Peking Pears,	,,	260	240
Common Pears,	,,	90	80
Winter Pears,	,,	—	—
Ground Nuts,	,,	55	50
Hazel-nuts,	,,	—	—
Loquats,	,,	—	—
Figs, Dried,	,,	—	—
Dates,	,,	—	—
Prunes Dried,	bottle	400	390
Carrambolas,	catty	50	40
Jack Fruit,	,,	—	—
Plums, Water,	,,	—	—
Limes,	,,	90	70
Custard Apples,	each	—	—
Rose Apples,	catty	—	—
Mulberries,	,,	—	—
Sugar Cane,	stick	—	—
Guavas,	catty	—	—
Dried Apples,	,,	—	—
Miscellaneous.			
Tapioca,	bottle	370	350
Vermicelli,	box	1100	1000
Macaroni,	tin	900	800
Chinese Vermicelli,	catty	150	140
Curry Powder,	bottle	350	330
Split Peas,	catty	80	75
Rice,	,,	35	20
Paddy,	picul	1500	1400
Bran,	,,	1900	1700
Flour,	catty	65	60
Sugar, China,	,,	140	70
Pearl Barley,	,,	110	100
Sago,	,,	110	100
Coarse Salt,	,,	12	11
Fine Salt,	,,	21	20
Pepper (whole)	,,	120	110
,, (ground)	bottle	190	180
Coffee, ,,	catty	300	290
Nutmegs,	each	12	9
Capers,	bottle	200	130
Olives,	,,	360	345
Mustard,	,,	230	200
Mango Chutney,	,,	360	340
Pickles,	,,	200	180
Gram, new,	picul	6000	5200
English Vinegar,	bottle	260	190
Mace,	catty	1100	1000
Cinnamon,		270	250
Cloves,	,,	160	140
Isinglass,	box	1900	1800
Citron,	catty	150	140
Butter,	lb.	600	390
Cheese, English,	,,	450	400
,, American,	,,	450	400
,, Dutch,	each	1200	1100
Salad Oil,	bottle	390	270
Cocoanut Oil,	catty	160	140
Lamp Oil,	,,	80	70
Firewood,	picul	490	450
Charcoal,	,,	1500	1400
Tea,	catty	540	235

J. BURTON,
Inspector of Markets.

Intimations.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

NOTICE.—*The* Monthly Part *of the* FAMILY HERALD *being now* Registered *for* Transmission *by* Foreign Post *at* Newspaper Rates, *can be forwarded*
To HONGKONG *for* TWOPENCE.

THE FAMILY HERALD. Weekly, 1d.

The SATURDAY REVIEW says:—"The *Family Herald* stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials."

THE FAMILY HERALD. Monthly, 6d.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, in reference to pure literature, says:—"The *Family Herald*, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

THE FAMILY HERALD. Annual Volumes, 7s. 6d.

The BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW says:—"The *Family Herald* is well considered, with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these weekly serials, we are inclined to consider the *Family Herald* the best."

THE FAMILY HERALD. Complete Sets, Twenty-six Volumes, £10 3s.

The LITERARY GAZETTE says:—"It must be said of the *Family Herald* that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature."

THE FAMILY HERALD. All the Back Numbers, Parts or Volumes, are in print, and may be had by order of any Bookseller in Hongkong.

The BOOKSELLER says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we may recommend the *Family Herald*. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, Answers to Correspondents, alone worth the money, and other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

THE FAMILY HERALD. Weekly, 1d.

LEIGH HUNT in his "Autobiography," says:—"I call out every week for my *Family Herald*, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

THE FAMILY HERALD. Monthly, 6d.

LEADING ARTICLES AND ESSAYS.—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay, every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."—*British Quarterly Review.* "The essays are excellent specimens of strong vigorous writing."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Annual Volumes, 7s. 6d.

NOVELS AND TALES.—"Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."—*Saturday Review.* "Under the head of the *Story Teller*, we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."—*British Quarterly Review.*—"Many of its tales, if given as three-volume novels, would find their way to every reading-room and library in the kingdom."—*Plymouth Herald.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Complete Sets, Twenty-six Volumes, £10 3s.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them."—*Saturday Review.* "Its correspondence is great upon curious matters elucidating old customs, and opening up forgotten treasures."—*Gloucester Chronicle.* "The Answers to Correspondents afford an insight to the operations of the heart and mind of society, which cannot be obtained elsewhere."—*The Welshman.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. All the Back Numbers, Parts, or Volumes are in print, and may be had by order of any Bookseller in Hongkong.

POETRY.—"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."—*British Quarterly Review.* "Its poetical contributions are of a high character, and show that a clever supervision is exercised over this interesting department of its paper."—*Derby Telegraph.*

THE FAMILY HERALD.—Weekly, 1d.

RANDOM READINGS.—"An anthology of stray humour, most judiciously selected."—*British Quarterly Review.* "Its Random Readings are the recognised modern Joe Miller."—*Brighton Gazette.*

THE FAMILY HERALD, Monthly, 6d.

FAMILY MATTERS.—"Recipes and instructions in household matters, excellent in their way, are given week by week."—*British Quarterly Review.* "It contains admirable instructions to housekeepers, the choice of provisions, and housekeeping generally."—*Derbyshire Advertiser.*

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THE RIDDLER.—"A fund of amusement is afforded to the home circle in its capital riddles, puzzles, enigmas, charades, and rebusses."—*Brighton Examiner.* "The beginner will learn considerably from its arithmetical and mercantile questions: while the more practised will find much to work at in the mathematical, astronomical, nautical and scientific questions, with the advantage of solutions which are given in extenso."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

THE FAMILY HERALD. Complete Sets, Twenty-six Volumes, £10 3s.

NOTICE.—*The* Monthly Part *of the* FAMILY HERALD *being now* Registered *for* Transmission *by* Foreign Post *at* Newspaper Rates, *can be forwarded*
To HONGKONG *for* TWOPENCE.

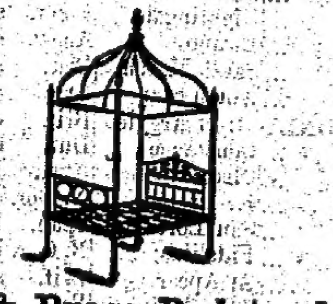
London: W. STEVENS, 421, *Strand*, W.C.;
AND MAY BE HAD BY ORDER OF
Every Bookseller in HONGKONG.

Intimations.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

The "Family Herald," which the *Saturday Review* says "stands at the head of all the penny serials"—which the *Illustrated London News* says "is a joy to tens of thousands of innocent households"—which the *British Quarterly Review* says is the "best," and the *Literary Gazette* says is the "purest," seems to enjoy as much popularity as ever. Its leading articles and novels are contributed by eminent writers, and when republished achieve great success. The new novel, "Penkivel," by the author of *Olive Varcoe*, commences the New Volume. Well edited, printed on good paper, we have 80 quarto pages, or 160 columns, for sixpence; and while the popularity of the "Family Herald" is explained by the tone and excellence of its writing, these facts give it a claim to be not only the best, but the cheapest magazine in the world. The Monthly Parts are now Registered for Transmission abroad at Newspaper Rates.

HEAL AND SON'S



Iron & Brass Bedsteads,

For all Parts of the World.

Solid Mahogany

BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR & SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every description of Bedding for India, and the Colonies.

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of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

, Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

26dec68 1w 52t 26dec69

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE *Times*, of India, states "that the discovery of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race than even the discovery of Vaccination." This remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families, a few doses being generally sufficient.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, January 12, 1866.—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

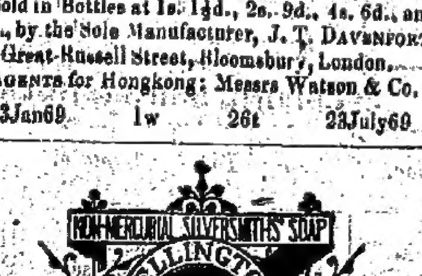
—From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the pirated name, and are deficient of the true properties of the only genuine, viz.:—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case Browne *v.* Freeman, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being *the Inventor was* DELIBERATELY UNTRUE.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Agents for Hongkong: Messrs Watson & Co.

23Jan69 1w 26t 23July69



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(NON-MERCURIAL)

For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electro-Plate Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleansing and injury to the knife Price from 1s. 6d each. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c.

(Wholesale by

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Manufacturers of

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BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"Star-Brand,"

to be had only of

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23, *Abchurch Lane*,

London.

Intimations.

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true Theobroma of Linnæus. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. Taylor Brothers having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

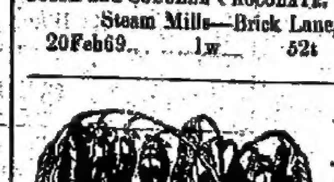
See following Extract from the Globe of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and Manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

20Feb69 1w 52t 20feb70



RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, patronised by all the World.

Rimmel's Ihlang-Ihlang (the Flower of Flowers).

JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, and other Perfumes of exquisite fragrance.

Rimmel's LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham Flowers.

Rimmel's TOILET VINEGAR, of world-wide celebrity for its useful and sanitary properties.

Rimmel's EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

Rimmel's GLYCERINE, HONEY, WINDSOR, and other TOILET SOAPS.

Rimmel's ROSE WATER CRACKERS, and COSTUME CRACKERS, very amusing for Balls and Parties.

PERFUMED ILLUMINATED DINNER CARDS, ALMANACKS and VALENTINES.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales,

96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. Sold by all Perfumery Vendors.

24apr69 1w 52t 24apr70

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA, AND THE COLONIES.

THERE are only two Medicines which really act upon the Liver, one Mercury, the other Dandelion; but if the public knew the deleterious effects of Mercury, they would take no other medicine than

Dr. KING'S

DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which without any risk of taking cold, act gently on the bowels, purify the blood, give tone to the stomach, and instead of depressing, as all other aperients do, strengthen the entire nervous system. Manufactured only by J. Rorke, 47, Mortimer Street, London, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. And sold by all the usual Patent Medicine vendors. Established 74 years.

8may69 1w 52t 8may70

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

THE success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

23Jan69 1w 52t 23Jan70

Dinneford's

FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION;

And the best mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents,—Messrs Watson, Cleave & Co. and J Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai.

26dec68 1w 52t 26dec69

Intimations.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Preserved Provision Manufactures, and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh;

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,

which is the success of the season at the table, for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

22May 1w 26t 22Nov69

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the *Times*, and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

23Jan69 1w 26t 23July69

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibitions.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S., LONDON.

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force. Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons'" name.

, *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

8may69 1f 26t 8may70

BISHOP'S

Granular Effervescent Citrate of MAGNESIA,

Introduced and prepared by

ALFRED BISHOP,

Manufacturing Chemist,

17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label (which he has used for the last five years was being imitated recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—BISHOP'S

New Remedy for Sea-sickness

Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

23Jan69 1f 26t 23Jan70

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866,

MOTEEWALLAH,

A PRINTER,

was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

Labels

OF

Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL

London,

and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

and on the 30th same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of

Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO

was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from Every Respectable Dealer in China.

22may69 1f 26t 22may70

Intimations.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors of the Queen,

Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

Her Majesty's Table.

C. & B. are Agents for

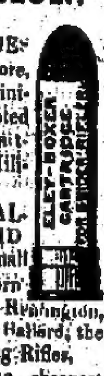
LEA & PERRIN

Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce,

and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

15may69 1f 26t 15may70

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



THE BOXER CARTRIDGES For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adapted by foreign governments for coverted Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/, 9-m/, and 7-m/, bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,

Gray's Inn Road, London.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

10July69 1f 26t 10July70

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

怡來行

英蘭頓居理先

路街發賣各

今有新到西乃得烟非厘牽尼利馬的尼牽尼利柳鎗兵家所用鎗內用之
卜瑱彈子藥包發賣此項彈子已在英國兵部曾經試驗不怕水在鎗中間
放之其藥包在新樣揸些波啤但吩明頓戥國皆合用之又有藥在銅包巴
樣拉絲邊索柳鎗美國牽尼利八响大鎗衣賴卜瑱但此價平此包有引在內
鎗因引亦銅所做不怕一總潮濕並水 裝藥之大小空筒 做藥包傢
子伙英兵船所用六响鎗卜瑱彈子 捆邊小銅箍在士蔑威臣地蘭哆各
樣小六响鎗所用 銅引彈子在吻化嗷才六响鎗用的 一概大小
藥筒之引或在中間或在傍放俱全 亦不怕水嗆 線藥包 打
雀鉛沙包 鎗內皮鐩及鎗內所用等物俱全

For the above well-known Brands of

Galvanised Iron,

JONES'S

Staffordshire, Emeu, Cameleopards,

and

Palm Tree,

apply to the

WOLVERHAMPTON CORRUGATED IRON COMPANY.

Works:—

Church Lane, Wolverhampton, England.

19dec68 1f 26t 19dec69

Intimations.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE.

By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D

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The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia.

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the *China Mail* Agents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,
(*Late A. Shortrede & Co.*)

China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1868.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

O. on Pedder's Wharf.—*WO.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC.*, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloong side.

Vessel's Name	Where Anchored	Captain	Flag and Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival (1868-69)	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
STEAMERS								
Arratoon Apcar	WC	Gardner	Brit. str.	938	July 7	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Calcutta, &c.	20th, noon
Azof	WC	Johnson	Brit. str.	700	July 6	P. & O. S. N. Co	Swatow &c.	
Cataluna	W	Escajadillo	Span. str.	737	April 8	Landstein & Co		
China	W	Warsaw	Amer. str.	3853	July 6	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama & S.F'co	19th, 3 p.m.
China	WC	Winter	N. Ger. str.	648	July 16	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	To-day 5p.m.
Clan Alpine	E	Hutchison	Brit. str.	946	July 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Calcutta, &c.	20th, noon
Douglas	WC	Toppin	Brit. str.	615	July 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co	East Coast	
Dupleix	WC	Rapatel	Fch. str.	900	July 16	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	
Kwang Tung	WC	Pitman	Brit. str.	495	July 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co	East Coast	
Nautilus	WC	Hodges	Amer. str.	1633	June 21	Russell & Co	N'saki & Hiogo	To-day
T. A. Gibb	WC	Montgomery	Brit. str.	850	July 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Titaua	W		Tahit. str.	805	January 21	Augustine Heard & Co		
Travancore	WC	Eastley	Brit. str.	1185	July 13	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.	22d, 9 a.m.
Yung-hai-an	K		Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co		
SAILING VESSELS								
Adler	W	Schmidt	N. Ger. sh.	887	July 8	Siemssen & Co		
Alaveca	W	Yzanvieta	Span. sh.	501	July 14	Remedios & Co		
Apenrade	K	Davidsen	N. Ger. bk.	342	July 10	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Argonaut	W	Baker	Brit. sh.	630	July 4	P. M. S. S. Co		
Aurora	W	Plettmer	Siam. bk.	296	June 27	Chinese		
Bella Rosa	W	McDonald	Brit. sch.	185	July 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Benefactress	WC	Eldred	Amer. bk.	524	July 12	Smith, Archer & Co		
Blue Jacket	WC	Lusby	Brit. bk.	266	July 16	John Burd & Co		
Brilliant	W	Schroder	Siam. bg.	339	July 11	Chinese		
Burlington	W	Sachaze	Brit. bk.	485	July 12	Chinese		
Candelaria	W	Lara	Span. bk.	467	June 7	Remedios & Co		
Carl Ludwig	K	Carllson	Dan. bg.	383	July 5	R. S. Walker & Co		
Carmarthenshire	W	Davis	Brit. sh.	811	July 4	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Cecilia	E	McClellan	Brit. bk.	611	July 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Chow Sye	W	Wewezer	Siam. sh.	462	July 13	Chinese		
Cleopatra	W	Druscovich	Aust. sh.	890	June 9	Melchers & Co	Saigon	To-day
Constance	K	Schroot	Dut. bk.	350	May 25	Russell & Co	Sydney	Immediate
Constantia	W	Abano	Span. bg.	184	January 30	Remedios & Co		
Demo	K	Decourt	Fch. bk.	586	July 10	Landstein & Co		
Denmark	W	Prowse	Siam. bk.	328	July 12	Chinese		
Edward P. Bouverie	W	Tilly	Brit. sh.	997	July 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Elcano	E	Brown	Amer. sh.	1312	June 7	Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Ellen	W	Windsor	Brit. sh.	631	Dec. 20	Olyphant & Co		
Fidelitas	WC	Jespersen	N. Ger. bk.	318	July 6	E. Schellhass & Co	Amoor	
Flying Fish	W	Deuhrssen	Siam. bk.	295	July 11	Chinese		To-day
Frederic	W	Nicaise	Belg. sh.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
Friendship	W	Klindt	Siam. bk.	480	July 11	Chinese		
Game Cock	E	Sherburne	Amer. sh.	1119	July 7	Olyphant & Co	New York	
Gateshead	W	Lamb	Brit. bk.	505	June 14	A. G. Hogg & Co	Yokohama	
George Avery	WC	Christy	Brit. bk.	467	July 5	E. Schellhass & Co		
Georg Becker	K	Behuck	N. Ger. bk.	266	June 23	Siemssen & Co		
Gouverneur Nagtglas	K	Mellema	Dut. sch.	212	July 5	Wm. Pustau & Co	Shanghai	
Hermann Doctor	K	Grave	N. Ger. sh.	689	June 11	Siemssen & Co	Saigon	
Hilda	W	Diederichs	Swed. bk.	400	July 10	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Honolulu	K	Hildebrand	N. Ger. sch.	275	June 27	Melchers & Co.		
Hugo and Otto	W	Bickert	N. Ger. bk.	250	July 11	Siemssen & Co		
J. F. Ericksen	W	Lohmann	Dan. sch.	191	July 12	Order		
Labuan	W	Simonsen	Brit. bk.	286	June 28	Chinese	Tamsui	Early
Landwursten	W	Baker	N. Ger. bk.	280	July 5	Melchers & Co		
Marquis of Argyle	K	McKeon	Brit. sh.	515	July 4	Rozario & Co	Melb. & Sydney	
Mysore	W	Bose	Fch. bk.	443	July 11	Frederic Degenaer		
Nightingale	W	Sparrow	Amer. sh.	722	July 6	Augustine Heard & Co	New York	
Niva	W	Steurat	Russ. sch.	93	May 9	Augustine Heard & Co		
North Star	WC	Jeffers	Brit. sh.	818	July 6	Augustine Heard & Co	San Francisco	
Ocean	W	Andersen	Brit. bk.	552	July 4	Thomas Howard		
Omar Pacha	W	Hopper	Brit. bk.	392	July 15	Chinese		
Paragon	W	Wichers	Siam. sh.	735	July 11	Chinese		
Preciosa	W	Franke	N. Ger. bk.	744	June 20	Melchers & Co		
Princess Saraphi	W	Backmaun	Siam. bk.	454	June 30	Chinese		
Prosperity	W	Salje	Siam. sh.	604	June 14	Chinese		
Red Riding Hood	W	Henderson	Brit. sh.	720	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Robert Fletcher	E	Pettendrich	Brit. bk.	526	July 2	Messageries Imperiales		
Rodrigo	W	Perello	Span. bg.	187	July 14	Remedios & Co		
Rohilla	W	Dougall	Brit. sh.	1000	July 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Rome	W	Moses	Amer. bk.	704	July 9	Captain		
San Lorenzo	W	Ledesma	Span. bg.	203	June 22	Remedios & Co	Manila	
Sarah March	W	Morton	Brit. sh.	524	June 21	Augustine Heard & Co	San Francisco	Early
Saundary	K	Bertho	Fch. bk.	485	July 3	Chinese		
Sea Flower	E	Thomas	Brit. sh.	1075	June 20	Borneo Company		
Seamew	W	Ratsen	Brit. bk.	466	July 5	Thomas Howard		
Sebastian Back	K	Sanstedt	N. Ger. bk.	825	July 10	Melchers & Co		
Senator	W	Thule	Siam. bk.	382	June 12	Chinese		
Shooting Star	W	Thompson	Siam. sh.	592	June 29	Chinese		
Sumatra	E	Mullin	Amer. sh.	1000	July 6	Russell & Co		
Tay Watt	W	Sarf	Siam. bk.	654	June 28	Chinese		
Thetis	K	Veltermanus	N. Ger. bg.	241	July 10	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin	
Thorkild	W	Anderson	N. Ger. bg.	164	June 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow	
Vanguard	E	Hunter	Brit. bk.	656	July 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Villa de Rivadavia	W	Castillo	Span. bg.	261	July 9	Remedios & Co		
Young Greek	W	Beinroth	Brit. bk.	424	July 1	Yuan Fat Hong		

WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name	Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Date of Arrival	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Intended Despatch
Asiatic	Andrew	Brit. sh.	1150	June 23	Borneo Company		
Belted Will	Locke	Brit. sh.	812	May 30	Douglas Lapraik & Co	London	Immediate
Canton	Gatt	N. Ger. bk.	234	July 11	Siemssen & Co	Ningpo	
Colima	Buhrfeind	N. Ger. bk.	225	July 7	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin	
Deerhound	Carlin	Brit. bk.	573	June 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	Immediate
Douglas Castle	McRitchie	Brit. sh.	679	June 10	Gilman & Co	London	Immediate
Dunmail	Thompson	Brit. sh.	771	July 14	Gilman & Co		
Enrique	Orcutt	Amer. bk.	490	July 11	Olyphant & Co	New York	Early
Falke	Gottche	N. Ger. bk.	280	July 2	Wm. Pustau & Co	Europe	
Governor Higginson *	Mathews	Brit. str.	410	July 16	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Labourdonnais	Rapatel	Fch. str.	910	July 14	Messageries Imperiales		
Landdrost Braun	Harten	N. Ger. bk.	219	July 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Tientsin	
Laughing Wave	Shaw	Brit. bg.	161	July 13	Siemssen & Co		
Lorelei	Jengermann	N. Ger. bk.	303	July 7	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Maitland	Coulson	Brit. sh.	798	July 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	Early
Malacca	Bernard	Brit. str.	1800	July 9	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Norma	Pohl	N. Ger. bk.	332	June 30	Siemssen & Co	Ningpo	
Parejero	King	Brit. bk.	462	July 11	R. S. Walker & Co		
Peter Rickmers	Meyer	N. Ger. bk.	600	July 3	Melchers & Co	New York	Early
Scawfell	Thompson	Brit. sh.	825	July 15	Birley & Co	London	
Unkel Braesig	Schiedner	N. Ger. bk.	273	June 27	Melchers & Co	Europe	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str.	580	June 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co		

* *At Canton.*

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Flag & Rig	Consignees
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
FOOCHOW	Thorkild	N. Ger. bg.	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
NINGPO	Norma*	N. Ger. bk.	Siemssen & Co
Do.	Canton*	N. Ger. bk.	Siemssen & Co
SHANGHAI	China	N. Ger. str.	Siemssen & Co
Do.	G. Nagtglas	Dut. sch.	Wm. Pustau & Co
TIENTSIN	Odense*	Dan. sch.	John Burd & Co
Do.	Thetis	N. Ger. bg.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Colima*	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Land. Braun*	N. Ger. bk.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
YOKOHAMA	Gateshead	Brit. bk.	A. G. Hogg & Co
NAGASAKI & HIOGO	Nautilus	Amer. str.	Russell & Co
OTHER PORTS—			
YOKOHAMA & S. F'CISCO	China	Amer. str.	P. M. S. S. Co
LONDON	Belted Will*	Brit. sh.	Douglas Lapraik & Co
Do.	D. Castle*	Brit. sh.	Gilman & Co
Do.	Deerhound*	Brit. bk.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Do.	Maitland*	Brit. sh.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Do.	Scawfell*	Brit. sh.	Birley & Co
EUROPE	Falke*	N. Ger. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Unkel Braesig*	N. Ger. bk.	Melchers & Co
NEW YORK	P. Rickmers*	N. Ger. bk.	Melchers & Co
Do.	Eurique*	Amer. bk.	Olyphant & Co
Do.	Game Cock	Amer. sh.	Olyphant & Co
Do.	Nightingale	Amer. sh.	Augustine Heard & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	Elcano	Amer. sh.	Russell & Co
Do.	Sarah March	Brit. sh.	A. Heard & Co
Do.	North Star	Brit. sh.	A. Heard & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	M. of Argyle	Brit. sh.	Rozario & Co
SYDNEY	Constance	Dut. bk.	Russell & Co
SAIGON	Cleopatra	Aust. sh.	Melchers & Co
Do.	H. Doctor	N. Ger. sh.	Siemssen & Co
MANILA	San Lorenzo	Span. bg.	Remedios & Co
AMOOR	Fidelitas	N. Ger. bk.	E. Schellhass & Co
CALCUTTA, &c.	A. Apcar	Brit. str.	Gibb, Livingston & Co
Do.	Clan Alpine	Brit. str.	Jardine, Matheson & Co

**At Whampoa.* †*At Canton.*

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name	Flag	Rig	Tons	Guns	H. P.	Commander
Bouncer	British	gun boat	230	3	60	Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Comr.
Bustard	British	gun boat	232	3	60	C. F. W. Johnson
Flamer	British	Naval hospital	230			Attached to Melville
Janus	British	gun boat	230		40	In ordinary.
Meeanee	British	Military h'pital	2591			Hospital ship
Melville	British	Naval hospital				R. Pottinger, Dep. Insp. Gl.
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	2443	14		Oliver J. Jones, Commodore
Starling	British	gun boat	234	3	60	—. Crowdy, Lieut. Comr.
Unadilla	U. States	gun boat	500	5		A. R. Yates
Weasel	British	gun boat	235	3	60	W. H. Richards, Lt. Comr.

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name	Flag	Rig	Tons	Guns	H. P.	Commander
An-lan	Chinese	gun vessel	221	7		Godsill (cruizing in Gulf of
Chen-to	Chinese	gun vessel	221	7		Edwards [Tonquin)
Ching-tsing	Chinese	gun boat		4		Bessard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun boat		6		Deiné
Fei-loong	Chinese	gun boat		5		Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs' lorcha		3		Pointer
Sui-tsing	Chinese	gun boat	180	5		Stewart (cruizing in Gulf of
Tien-po	Chinese	gun boat		6		de Longueville [Tonquin)

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag	Tons	Captain	Owners or Agents
Dragon	British			P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	117	Stephenson	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	380		H., C. and M. Steam-boat C.pany
Kin Shan	Do.	456	Cary	H., C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Kin Kiang	Do.	617	Thébaud	H., C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Lintin	Do.	69		Acheong
Little Orphan	Do.	46	Benning	Union Dock Company's Tug.
Poyang	Do.	379		H., C. and M. Steam-boat C.pany
Prince Albert	Do.	180		Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101		Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Do.		Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carrol	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C.pany

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

Name	Flag	Rig	Tons	Captain	Owners
Chase	P. M.		283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder
Fort William	British	ship	1000	Purchase	P. & O. S. N. Co
John Adam	British	barque	318	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim Joo Hong	"	"	288		

Chinese Advertisements.

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管理故特予週知
英八月十五號
未士先地謹啟

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